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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

THE BAY STATE CONTEST

Washburn's Majority 10,000 to 12,000

Republican Legislature Elected

New York Democratic Ticket Elected.

The Metropolis Tammany by 25,000

Minnesota Republican by a Handsome Majority.

Virginia 15,000 Democratic.

Republicans Claim New Jersey.

Wisconsin Probably Democratic

Favorable News from Kansas, Michigan and Arkansas.

People's Ticket Elected in Chicago.

Maryland Bourbon as Usual.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4.—State election returns are coming in by townships and districts. Sixty-four of these show total Republican majorities of 3,381; Democratic majorities 2,196; net Republican majority 1,185. The vote for Secretary of State compared with the same vote in 1871 is used as a basis of comparison, and shows total Republican gains 633; total Democratic gains 2,162; net Democratic gains 1,479.

9:15 P. M.—No definite returns have been received from any part of this city. It is claimed that the city has gone Tammany Democratic by from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand majority. If the latter figures prove correct, there is not much doubt that the State has gone Democratic by several thousand. The election of Cox to Congress is conceded. Returns from Brooklyn indicate that Hunter, Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected, and the Democratic majority of that city for Secretary of State will probably reach five thousand.

—NEW YORK, November 4.—Fifty-seven additional towns from the interior of the State give a net Republican majority of 220; net Democratic gain 1,393; net Republican majority in the 117 towns thus far, 3,386; net Democratic gain, 2,872.

The Brooklyn Eighth ward complete: Willers, Democrat, Secretary of State, 1,447 majority, being a gain of 904 over the vote of 1871. Sixty-five interior towns, additional to those sent, give a net Republican majority of 3,626; net Republican majority in a total of 182 towns and cities, 5,229. This includes Syracuse City, Republican majority 197, and Auburn city, Republican majority 736. Nothing up to 10:15 from the city election.

ALBANY, November 4.—Indications are that the Democrats have carried this county by 1,000 majority.

NEW YORK, November 4.—For Secretary of State, Brooklyn, Twenty-third ward complete, Thayer 359 majority; eighteenth ward complete, Weller 578, Thayer 170; Twenty-first ward complete, Weller 1,325, Thayer 1,093. Rensselier county gives a Republican majority of one thousand. Thirty-nine additional towns and districts give a net republican majority of 871. The net Republican majority in 221 towns and districts is 580. Poughkeepsie city gives a Democratic majority of 87, a Democratic gain over 1872 of 182 votes.

10 A. M.—In this city so far the vote upon the State ticket is greatly mixed, owing to the attempted combination between Apollo Hall and the Republicans. Despite the early closing of the polls and the expectation of early returns from even the remotest part of the city, the result of the election has been slow, the delay being due to the necessity officials are under of canvassing the very long list of names embraced in the general ticket. At this hour returns of the vote for Sheriff are still lacking in a number of districts, but the total figures received so far leave no doubt of the election of Conner for Sheriff and Walsh for County Clerk by overwhelming majorities. The vote for Sheriff thus far stands, Conner, Democratic, 21,992; McCoat, 11,548; for County Clerk, Walsh, Democratic, 19,806, Patterson, Republican, 12,486.

11:30 P. M.—Returns from over one-third of the city indicate a majority for Conner for Sheriff of 25,000, and for Walsh, County Clerk, 13,000. Ten election districts in the Sixth Congressional District give S. S. Cox 1,193, Wadsworth 458. The vote on the Judicial Amendment to the State Constitution is so trifling as to be scarcely worth mentioning; certainly not worth counting at this writing.

11:35 P. M.—Returns from half the city give Connor a majority of 14,000, and Walsh a majority of 7,000. Ten Congressional districts give Wadsworth 3,191 and Cox 7,627.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Republicans undoubtedly carry Putnam county. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is elected to the Assembly, St. Lawrence county gives Thayer 4,000 majority. Franklin county gives about 800 majority for Thayer. Seneca county, complete, gives Willers 923 majority. Tioga county, complete, gives a Republican majority of about 700. There are heavy Democratic gains in all the above counties over the vote of 1871.

11:40 P. M.—Returns from 253 additional districts and towns in the State show a net Republican majority of 1,134. At this hour the total returns from 256 districts and towns show a net Republican majority of 6,890, a net Democratic gain over the vote of 1871 of 7,587. Elmira gives 235 Democratic majority. In Brooklyn Hunter, Democrat, for Mayor, is elected by about 7,000 majority.

NEW YORK, November 4, midnight.—Additional returns from 31 districts in the State give 1,230 net Republican majority, making a total Republican majority in 292 towns of 7,181.

Albany county gives 1,500 majority for the Democratic State and county tickets. Dayton, Democrat, is elected Senator, and three out of four Assemblymen elected are Democrats, the Republican candidate in the Fourth Assembly district being elected by a majority of 23.

Monroe county complete gives Thayer 600 majority. Lord, Democratic Senator Twenty-eighth district, is elected by about 2,500 to 3,000 majority.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1:10 A. M.—Eighteen wards in Brooklyn give a Democratic majority for State ticket of 2,038.

2 A. M.—Up to this hour total returns from 384 towns, outside of this city and Brooklyn, show a net Republican majority of 13,201, and a net Democratic gain of 16,139 over the vote of 1871. There is a large city majority against the appointment of Judges, and an immense majority in favor of the annexation of West Chester county.

Rochester complete gives Willers 778 majority, and Raines, Treasurer, 2,164 majority. A dispatch from Buffalo states that Raines ran 800 ahead of the Democratic ticket in that city.

BUFFALO, November 5.—The city gives Willers, Democratic Secretary, 740 majority, and elects a Democratic Senator and two Democratic and one Republican Assemblymen.

NEW YORK, November 5, 2 A. M.—The Democratic State ticket majority in this city is about 25,000 and the majority on the county ticket about 30,000. Returns from thirty-seven additional districts and towns, including the city of Rochester, show a net Democratic majority of 1,314, which is a net Democratic gain of 1,982. This reduces the net Republican majority in 421 towns and districts to 11,887, and increases the net Democratic gain outside of this city and Brooklyn to 17,747. Kings county, including Brooklyn, gives a Democratic majority of 3,500 on the State ticket.

NEW YORK, November 5—3.15 A. M.—Returns of State ticket from 1,930 towns and districts give the Democratic majority 20,840. Democrats and Liberals to-night claim the State by 15,000 to 20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 4.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State show rather a light vote compared with 1871 and 1872 and indicate the re-election of Governor Washburn by from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality. Anti-Prohibition was an element of strength to the Democrates, and their candidate, Mr. Gaston, received a heavy vote in several of the larger cities and towns from the opponents of anti-Prohibition. The contest for State Senator in the Fifth (Suffolk) district resulted in the election of Jonathan A. Lane on the Republican Citizens ticket by over 1,000 majority over John L. Stevenson, who was a candidate on both the regular Democratic and Republican tickets. In the Second (Middlesex) district Gen. N. P. Banks was also elected Senator over the regular Republican candidate by a handsome plurality. Returns for Governor in 62 towns foot up Washburn 11,885, Gaston 7,006.

The vote of Boston, with the exception of three wards, returns from which are not in, gives Gaston about 1,500 plurality. Lowell gives Washburn 10,084; Gaston, 2,170. Worcester gives Washburn 2,100; Gaston, 6,783, and also elects a Democratic Senator and members of the House. The vote of one hundred and thirty-three cities and towns foots up: Washburn, 33,923; Gaston, 30,947. Last year the same towns gave Washburn 46,160, Bird, 24,119. Washburn's plurality last year was about 25,000, which the returns so far indicate has been cut down about one-half at this election. The Republican ticket for State officers is elected, and the Republican Councilor ticket, together with a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. Banks' plurality for State Senator is over 1,500. Charles Hale is elected to the Legislature from Boston by a large majority.

The vote of Boston complete was Washburn 7,726, Gaston 9,114, scattering 69; total vote 16,909—which is a little more than half that of last year. The *Journal* office at midnight had received returns from 311 towns, giving Washburn 69,426, Gaston 57,530, scattering 426. Of forty Senators the Republicans elect twenty-six. The House will probably be three-fourths Republican. In the Senate two to one are opposed to the prohibitory liquor law.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 4.—Returns from New Jersey up to 1 A. M. are merely scattering township and district returns, and indicate nothing as to the general result. The election is for the entire Assembly, about one-half of whom are renominated.

NEWARK, November 5.—Returns are so scattering that no satisfactory estimate can be made at midnight, but the Republicans claim the Legislature by a reduced majority.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The Democrats in this city have elected their entire ticket, including eighteen Delegates and one Senator, by from 13,000 to 14,000 majority. Walford, Democrat, for Comptroller of the State Treasury, with six wards to hear from, has a majority of 11,433. Nothing definite from the State.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Returns from the city election come in slowly, but enough is known to insure the election of the entire People's ticket over the Citizens' or Law and Order ticket, by a majority of five to seven thousand, and twelve to twenty aldermen on the same ticket. The former ticket was headed by H. D. Colvin, for Mayor, and the latter by L. L. Bond, present Acting Mayor. One of the principal points at issue was the Sunday liquor law, which will doubtless be repealed. Very few reports are in from the county elections in the State, but those received show a large Farmers' vote.

CAIRO, November 4.—The election passed off quietly. Politics were ignored and the interest chiefly centered in the vote on County Commissioners who favored or opposed the further issue of bonds in aid of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad. Bross, County Judge, and Lynch, County Clerk are probably re-elected.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., November 4.—The municipal election in this city passed off very quietly. Twelve precincts heard from give Moffat, Republican, for Mayor, 680 majority. His majority will probably reach 1,000. The Republicans elect the City Clerk, Attorney, Director of the Poor, give the Democrats elect the Police Justice and probably the Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Republicans will have a majority of one or two in the City Council and a majority of the Board of Estimates. Meager returns from the special election in the Fifth Congressional District leave the matter in doubt. The cities of Grand Haven, Ionia and Holland, and fifteen towns, give Williams, Republican, a majority of 200. A large Republican loss over the vote of 1872.

DETROIT, November 4.—At midnight the vote in the Fifth Congressional District was very light and extremely close. The present indications are that Williams, Republican, is elected by a majority not exceeding 200 or 300. Grand Rapids City gives Comstock, Democrat, 351 majority; Grand Haven, 82; Muskegon, 175; Ionia, 114; Spring Lake, 47. Williams has 110 majority in Holland, 145 in Allegon, 30 in Lowell and 61 in Saugatuck. Other towns in Allegon county will raise his majority to 600.

In Detroit Moffat's majority for mayor will reach nearly 1,500. The Republicans carry the entire city ticket, except the Police Justice and Justice of the Peace, with the Treasurer in doubt, and the chances in favor of the Republican.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—The city of Milwaukee complete gives Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,300 majority. The county is estimated at 8,000. All the Democratic Assemblymen in the county are elected. The *Daily Sentinel*, the Washburn organ, estimates in the way returns are coming in that Taylor will carry the State by five thousand majority. Prominent Republicans now concede Washburn's defeat.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—In towns representing a total vote of 28,000 Taylor's gain is 3,400, exclusive of the vote of Milwaukee, in which Taylor gains 5,000.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns received up to twelve o'clock show gains for Taylor, Democrat, Liberal and Reform candidate for Governor, and from about one-third of the State, outside of Milwaukee, six hundred. The Reform party claim 8,000 majority, while the Republicans concede 5,000. The complexion of the Assembly is Reform and the Senate Republican. A very light vote was polled.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., November 4.—But little interest was shown in the election to-day, and from all quarters the vote is reported one-third short. The filing off in Jackson is from five to six hundred votes. A net majority in the city is estimated at 300, which is a small Republican reduction. Independent candidates for county offices are numerous. The Democratic ballot is for this county. There is much delay in counting the vote.

VICKSBURG, November 4.—The election passed off quietly with only about half the usual vote cast. A Democratic majority carried the city and county. Scratching prevailed to an unprecedented extent at all the polls nothing can yet be given as to the general result.

NATCHEZ, Miss., November 4.—Election quiet. The weather is bad and the vote small. The county gives Ames fifteen hundred majority. The returns are not sufficient to indicate the general result.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., November 4.—The election in this city passed off very quietly, the polls in every precinct closing without any disturbance. The voting on the part of the white has been quite light, but the colored vote has not been so good. Some leading Republicans here concede the election of Kemper by fifteen to twenty thousand majority. There are no returns yet from the city precincts, but the indications are that Kemper's majority will not be less than five hundred in Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 5.—Partial returns from thirty counties indicate that the State has gone Conservative by a large increase over Walker's majority in 1869.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 4.—The returns so far are meagre, but the indications all point to the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a handsome majority. Davis is running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching. The returns from the city will not be in until a very late hour on account of the mixed ballots, with considerable change in the Legislature.

ST. PAUL, November 4.—Very few returns are received from the middle and lower parts of the State. Davis, Republican, for Governor, is way ahead of his ticket, and will have 1,200 or 1,500 majority. Grinager, Republican for State Treasurer is behind in many localities, as is also Jennison for Secretary of State, but not enough to endanger their election unless they meet with disaster in the southern part of the State.

KANSAS.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, November 4.—The election in this State to-day for members of the legislature and county officers resulted in this (Davis) county in the election of A. C. Stickney, Independent Republican and Farmers' nominee for Representative, and A. T. Price is re-elected treasurer by B. H. Klele is elected sheriff.

LAWRENCE, November 4.—The Farmers' movement carries this county by about five hundred majority over the regular Republican ticket. Bronson is elected Senator to fill a vacancy.

TOPEKA, November 4.—John Martin, Independent; J. M. Johnson, Granger, and J. Welchaus, Regular Republicans, are elected Representatives in this county. The Republican county ticket is elected.

ATCHINSON, KAN., November 4.—The whole Republican ticket, except Treasurer, is elected in this county by a majority from fifty to three hundred and fifty.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., November 4.—Specials to the *Times* give the result in fifteen or twenty counties, showing favorably for the Farmers' nominees for Legislature.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 4.—The election to-day passed off quietly. It rained nearly all day. The entire Republican ticket is returned elected.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Three Men Killed.

SCRANTON, PA., November 4.—The Moosic powder mill at Hyde Park exploded this morning. Three men, Martin, Hanofy and Abbot, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filed promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise, T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front. TF

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Fifth Auditor.

Prosperous Condition of Consular Service.

Marine Hospital for Pittsburgh.

Treasurer Spinner's Report.

Important Financial Recommendations.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Action of Southern Claims Commission

Circular from Controller of the Currency.

Statistics of Business of National Banks.

Gov. Kellogg on the Grant Parish Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1873.

The Consular Service.

The report of the Fifth Auditor for the past year shows an excess of nearly two hundred thousand dollars in revenues over expenditures on account of the consular service. The total receipt of fees amounts to nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the largest amount ever reached since the establishment of the consular service. Before the war it was a source of great expense to the government. During the war the ruin of American commerce kept up this state of affairs, previously the result of Democratic corruption. In 1869, one year after the war, for the first time in the history of the service, there was an excess of receipts. In 1871, the second year of Grant's administration, the revenue was nearly one hundred and fifty thousand and has been increasing ever since.

New Hospital for Pittsburgh.

The Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, in his report, recommends that the old hospital at Pittsburgh be sold and that a new one on the pavillion plan be erected in its place.

Treasurer Spinner's Report.

Mr. Spinner, in his report, enters very generally into the financial questions of the day. He thinks an authorization from Congress, permitting the issue of legal tender notes at all times convertible into a low currency interest bearing stock of the United States would be sufficient to absorb the desired amount of the circulation, when not needed for commercial purposes, and low enough to force the return of the bonds in exchange for legal tender notes when the business wants of the country shall require more currency. The prospect of the adoption of this course by Congress is considered extremely favorable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1873.

KELLOGG ON THE GRANT PARISH OUTRAGE.

Attorney General Williams to-day received a telegram from Governor Kellogg, saying the military in the Grant Parish are aiding the civil authorities to arrest the perpetrators of the Colfax massacre, and that they did not arrive until after the Grant Parish outrage is alleged to have taken place.

GAUGE APPOINTED.

Mathew H. Fulton has been appointed Gauger for the Ninth district of Ohio.

NEW TEN DOLLAR NOTE.

Plates of the new ten dollar National bank note will go to press to-morrow, and the new notes will be ready for issue in a week or ten days.

STOREKEEPER DISMISSED.

An Internal Revenue storekeeper in the Fourth district of Kentucky, having written to Omaha to inquire as to his success in a lottery scheme, and used his official stamp to frank his letter, as well as endorsing one for a reply, has been dismissed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CIRCULAR FROM COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day issued a circular to all national banks, requesting them to forward special reports of their condition at the close of business on Monday, October 13th and Saturday November 1st, 1873. These reports will be especially useful in ascertaining how much currency the National banks in different cities and in different States had on hand during the height of the panic, and subsequently at close of business on the first of November, after the pooling of greenbacks had ceased in New York City. The circular says the publication of these reports in no respect will affect the banks, and the statistics will be used only for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the several cities and states, or a table of the aggregate condition of all the banks of the Union, as may be thought most advisable.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

will, in the middle of December, report to Congress on twenty-five hundred claims, being three or four hundred more than last year. The amount involved is upwards of $1,000,000, the former award being about $900,000. At least one-third of the claims have been disallowed.

THE OTOE JOCKEYING WITH COMMISSIONER SMITH.

The Otoe chiefs had another talk with Commissioner Smith to-day relative to the sale of eighty thousand acres of their reservation in Nebraska. They demanded pay in cash, but on the Commissioner telling them that the government would not pay them that way, but expend the purchase money in improving the remainder of their reservation and that their annual appropriation would be expended for their benefit, the chiefs expressed dissatisfaction, saying that under these circumstances they could not sell. The Commissioners informed them that they had already agreed to the sale and would not be allowed to recede from their agreement, whereupon their request that they be allowed sixty days to think over the matter was granted.

The Condition of the Crops in October—Decreased Product of Corn and Increased Return of Wheat—The Other Crops—Fattening Cattle.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1873.

The report of the Department of Agriculture giving the October returns showing the condition of the growing crops, just issued, gives a considerable amount of interesting information in addition to that furnished in the advance synopsis. Respecting the corn crop, it says:

"The present year, like that of 1869, which produced the crop returned in the census of 1870, is one of low production, as regards maize, our main cereal, both in quantity and quality; while the quantity of wheat will be rather more than an average, in view of its increased area, though not equal to the great wheat crop of 1869."

The total product will probably reach 260,000,000, though this may be reduced by the November returns. The crop in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia is reported as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Clinton: A large percentage of the crop deligeed by bad seed, and threatened by the the early frosts. York: Weather remained fair for corn. Westmoreland: Severe frost September 22; there will be much soft corn. Warren: Late plantings injured by frost September 30. Lawrence: One-third of the crop will be soft. Lawrence: Hill crops injured by frost; first heavy frost September 28. Armstrong: Heavy frosts, September 28, set farmers to cutting corn not yet ripe. In some places corn was frost-killed. Butler: Early frosts September 14 to 22 injured the crop. Crawford: Frosts of September not severe, yet they damaged corn somewhat. Erie: Bad start, slow growth, recovered; one-fourth short. Washington: Fodder damaged by frosts; there is an immense yield of corn. Bucks: Yield very disappointing; high winds of September broke down the stalks.

OHIO.—Stark: Later than usual and already damaged by frosts materially. Coshocton: Sligatly injured by frost September 20. Crawford: Late, and already frost-bitten. Medina: Below average; frosted in low grounds. Erie: Frost did considerable damage at points six or eight miles from Lake Erie, but along the lake there has been none. Huron: Hurt by frost considerably September 20 and 21; fodder will be scarce. Auglaize: Early frosts injured corn and fodder. Geauga: Large growth of stalk but light ears. Mahoning: Injured by frost September 20. Adams: Weather seasonable for corn since June; good crops in spite of chinch-bugs in some places. Delaware: Early plantings a good average crop; late plantings intercepted by frost and will be about half a crop. Defiance: First killing frosts September 20 and 21; some damage. Athens: Average; would have been greater but for the July flood.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Fayette: Not as good as expected; good rains all summer. Mercer: Great failure on account of grub worms. Grant: Vast quantities of corn frost-bitten. Braxton: Mostly cut, and of good quality; supplemented for hogfeed by a large acorn crop. Berkeley: Measured corn, resulting from worms whose ravages required frequent replantings.

WHEAT.

The aggregate of the wheat crop is an increase of about 4 per cent., which is equivalent to ten millions of bushels, making the promise of the coming crop 260,000,000. This may be considered a good crop, as large as any harvested since 1869, but about 10 per cent. less than that unusual yield. The report shows the following:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Northampton: Large crop of excellent quality; large Hessian fly. Lycoming: Chester: Crop not sufficient for home consumption. Mifflin: Nearly double last year's crop. Lebanon: A quart of Tappahannock from the department yielded 36¾ quarts perfectly clean and of the best quality.

OHIO.—Vinton: Fultz promises to supercede all other wheat. Montgomery: Fultz very successful; from 3 quarts sown in 1871 were produced 5 bushels in 1872, and 99 bushels in 1873. Medina: Thrashes out of good quality and abundantly. Geauga: Average yield of excellent quality. Licking: From 4 quarts of Tappahannock badly winter-killed was harvested a bushel of very good wheat. Morgan: Fultz from the department very satisfactory; Tappahannock also did well, except on low grounds, where it rusted. Delaware: Season poor for wheat; yield reduced 30 per cent. Athens: Average; would have been above but for the July flood.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Tyler: Quality generally good. Brooke: Injured by wet in the stack; otherwise it would have been above average. Fayette: Plump and heavy. Jefferson: Did not thrash out as well as was expected; quality good. Mercer: Half crop; quality inferior; injured by midge. Braxton: Yield generally satisfactory. Harrison: A half bushel of Fultz yield 33¼ bushels in spite of winter-freezing; it stands winter better than Tappahannock wheat.

OATS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Cambria: Short strawed but well headed. Washington: Yield in bushels large, but light in weight.

OHIO.—Geauga: Almost destroyed by grasshoppers. Mahoning: Badly injured by grasshoppers. Vinton: Injured by wet weather. Athens: Acreage reduced by wet spring, but yield and quality are good.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Brooke: Injured in shock and stack by wet weather. Mercer: Above the average. Schonen did well; superior to most other kinds; yield heavy. Harrison: White Schonen and yellow Scotland oats both excellent.

RYE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Cambria: Fair. Northampton: Crops large and good.

POTATOES.

For all the States the average condition is 89. Some depredations by the Colorado beetle and other insects are noted in the Mississippi Valley and as far east as Pennsylvania, and the rot has prevailed to a limited extent in a few localities; but in the States in which the crop is an important one, and which report a low condition, drought has been the chief cause.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Cambria: Potato bugs very destructive and hard to exterminate; some rot. Indiana: Crop light; injured by bugs. Westmoreland: Potato bugs do not appear to have done much damage. Northumberland: Uncommonly abundant and fine. Armstrong: Late potatoes not worth digging; destroyed by bugs. Butler: Late plantings diminished one-half by bugs. Early Rose a full yield.

OHIO.—Warren: Half crop, but good quality. Crawford: Saved from Colorado beetles by Paris green and systematic picking. Erie: Injured some by bugs but more by blight. Geauga: Bugs destructive; crop fine where these did not appear. Mahoning: Materially damaged by bugs. Medina: Late potatoes poor; decreased acreage. Adams: Acreage larger than ever before; yield per acre greater than usual. Delaware: Below average; season unfavorable.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Tyler: Not much injured by bugs. Brook: Poor crop; injured by Colorado beetle. Fayette: About average. Jefferson: Late plantings did not fill well. Marion: Dug early to escape grub worms. Lincoln: Good. Braxton: Much injured by bugs.

TOBACCO.

The month of September appears to have been, on the whole, favorable to the maturity of the crop in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, all of which, except Georgia, show increased averages. At one or two points in New England the frost more or less injured the crop. The lateness of planting caused considerable apprehensions of similar results in several counties of Virginia but no actual injuries had been experienced. In the Gulf States Alabama presents an improvement and Texas a decline. An experimental planting of Connecticut tobacco was found successful in Motechene Parish, Louisiana.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mercer: exceeds any former crop. Grant: Nearly frost-killed.

OHIO.—Medina, greatly injured by grasshoppers.

FATTENING CATTLE.

The number of fattening cattle is equal to or greater than last year's report in Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon. In all other States show a decrease. Average number 91 per cent.; average condition, 97 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Cambria: Hay good; second crop very good. York: Weather fine for a large second hay crop and for abundant pasturage. Crawford: Drought injured hay and pastures, but the latter is reviving. Pastures failed.

OHIO.—Crawford: Grasshoppers nearly ruined cover.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Grant: Fall feed plenty. Marion: Fall pastures good. Pendleton: Pastures injured by drought in Monongahela. Fine crop of grass during the latter part of summer, which will make up, in part, for the short hay crop.

DUN, R. G.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the New Captain General—His Reception—Latest War News.

HAVANA, November 4.—General Jouvellar, the new Captain General, arrived from Spain to-day and landed at noon amid salutes from the fortifications and men-of-war in the harbor. He was received by the acting Captain General and staff, the Governor-and-other military and civic officers, and conducted to the palace, escorted by a military procession made of one company from each battalion of volunteers. A review of the militia was subsequently held by the Captain General.

The *Diario* reports that the steamer Virginius, on the 29th ult., attempted a landing on the southern coast of the Island, but was repulsed and sailed for Jamaica. It is rumored that the rebel chief, Benbetta, has been killed in the Holguin district. A telegram from Santa Clara reports that skirmishes with the insurgents are of frequent occurrence.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 4, 1873.

RIOT AT PETERSBURG.

A special dispatch from Petersburg, Va., states that while about three hundred colored men were marching in a procession last night they threw stones at the house, smashing the windows and injuring citizens. The excitement became so great, owing to these acts of violence, that a white and colored company were called out and were kept under arms all night. Governor Walker approved of this prompt action on the part of the military and citizens.

A TOO AFFECTIONATE BEAR.

One Botecini, an Italian, and his wife, who travel over the country with a performing bear, arrived at East Newark yesterday on their way to New York, where they hoped to lodge the bear during the winter. The husband came to this city to make arrangements, leaving the animal muzzled and tied to a post on the road-side, away from any habitation. On returning to his wife he found he had returned he found the bear growling fiercely, and holding his wife tightly in its arms. She was already dead and horribly bruised, trampled and torn. The bear was subsequently killed.

CENTRAL BANK.

An investigation of the affairs of the Central bank by a Committee of the Clearing House Association, shows that the capital—three millions—is invested at $4,500,000, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The depositors are amply secured.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Lewis Gaylord Clark died at his residence at Piermont, on the Hudson last night after a sickness of only a few hours resulting from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Clark was editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* from 1822 until it had ceased to exist, and subsequently was engaged in the New York Custom House, frequently contributing however to literary periodicals. A short time before his death the gift of his associates on the *Knickerbocker*.

CASE OF THE DEFAULTING TAINTOR.

In the United States Circuit Court, full bench, ex-Mayor Hall to-day moved for a new trial in the case of Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National bank of this city. The point on which application for a new trial is based is the question of intent to defraud the bank. Mr. Hall argued that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove a guilty intent, which was not done. The decision is reserved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Honolulu up to October 18th, represents the health of the King as still improving. All fears for the safety of his life are removed, as His Majesty makes his appearance in public daily.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $300,755,279.

The steamships Idaho and Greece, from Liverpool, and the Ville du Havre, from Brest, have arrived at New York.

Harrison Gramba has instituted suit in equity against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to compel his reinstatement as a member thereof, and asking for damages for being kept out of the daily sessions of that body.

A Detroit dispatch of yesterday says: The schooner Athenian is ashore and scuttled in Waiska bay. The schooner Frank Perew, at Fox Island, is a total loss. The schooner Sunnyside is at Sheboygan, with canvass gone.

There were four deaths from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday.

General Blair, State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri, has decided that the suit instituted by his predecessor in office, William Selby, against the St. Louis Mutual Life insurance company, to wind up the affairs of that concern, shall be prosecuted vigorously. It is asserted that a prominent stockholder in this company, and one who has figured extensively in its affairs, has gone to New York to effect, if possible, a reinsurance of its policies in an Eastern company.

Captain Cramcross, United States Army, was found dead in his room at the Delavan House, in Albany, yesterday. It is supposed he died from apoplexy. He was on his way West.

The trouble on the East Tennesse, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has not yet been adjusted and the men will not allow freight trains to move. No freight has been carried over the road since Friday. Mail trains are running regularly. Great inconvenience is caused to merchants by their inability to receive and ship goods. Several thousand bales of cotton have been lying at Knoxville four days.

Thirty-five chinese arrived at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, from Indianapolis, to work on the Augusta canal, and more are expected.

A *Herald* special from the city of Mexico, dated October 31, *via* Matamoras November 4, says that the revolutionary forces in Sonora have been annihilated, and it is expected that those in Coahuila will soon be vanquished.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filed promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Accident to a Brakeman—Express Train on the Jump—Playing with a Buzz Saw.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., Nov. 4, 1873.

John Davis, a freight brakeman on the J. M. & I. Railroad, had his right hand crushed while coupling cars here last evening.

The night express on the W. W. V. Railroad jumped the track, near Laurel, last night. The engine landed in the canal. No one was hurt, and the track was clear in a few hours.

A four-year-old son of Ross Lindsey, while playing with a buzz saw yesterday, had half his hand torn off.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee northeasterly winds, falling temperature and rain, clearing in the forenoon.

For the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly winds veering to northwesterly, increasing cloudiness, with probably light rain, followed by falling temperature. For the lower lakes lower temperature, northwesterly and northerly winds, clearing and clear weather. For the upper lakes and North west, westerly winds and cool, clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain. For the Gulf States, cloudy weather and rain, winds veering to northerly, with clearing weather in the afternoon.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 4—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	46	N.	.....
Cincinnati, O	50	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	35	N.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	45	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kansas	54	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	51	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	52	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	52	.....	Lt. Rain.
Omaha, Neb	31	N.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	52	.....	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind	45	.....	Fair.
Port Gibson	61	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	31	N. E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	19	N. W.	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis	29	N.	Fair.
Galveston, Texas	65	N.	Fair.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

CHEAP ENGLISH IRON.

Material Prospects for India.

Spain.

THE PRUSSIAN RELEASED.

MADRID, November 4.—Girard, the Prussian subject who was arrested by the Cartagena insurgents on a charge of being a spy from Madrid, has been released.

England.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, November 4.—The steamship Tangore has arrived from Australia with four hundred and eighty-nine thousand pounds of bullion, nearly all of which is for America.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF COMMON PLEAS.

The office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas has been tendered to and accepted by sir John Duke Coleridge.

ENGLISH IRON FOR SALE.

Alexander Blogden, member of Parliament for Wednesbury, in an address before Wade's Society, at Darlington last night, said that he had been offered ten thousand tons of English rails, now lying at New York, at two pounds per ton less than the original cost.

FAMINE PROSPECTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, November 4.—Latest advices from India are a little more encouraging. The crops in some districts of Bengal are improving, and with a continuance of the favorable weather there are hopes that a famine may be averted or greatly mitigated.

France.

CONSUL AT CARTAGENA RECALLED.

PARIS, November 4.—It is reported that the government has recalled the French Consul at Cartagena.

MACMAHON'S TERM STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

THE family of a man in Michigan who was some time ago frightened to death at his excommunication by the priest of his church, for asking the repayment of a loan, have, it is reported, recovered nine thousand dollars, but whether by way of damages or otherwise is not stated. If the former, there is comfort for MURAT HALSTED in the reflection that, should the archiepiscopal anathemas of which he has lately been made the subject, prove too much for his sensitive organization, his martyrdom will not have been altogether in vain.

HERE is a curious case of parallelism. An insane Frenchman, whose wife lately died, imagines himself transformed into a weeping willow, and goes about the streets of Paris with a flower-pot on his head to announce his transformation. In our own country there are a number of people whom the late panic has caused to imitate the actions of asses, and who go up and down the country exhibiting their ears and braying at the top of their lungs. But imagination is not strained half so much in the latter instance as in the ormer.

THAT "chivalrous" South Carolinian, WADE HAMPTON—the same who during the war fired the capital of his State and then charged the Union soldiers with the act—has once more come to the front, to tell us that "idiots are gibbering," and that "a reaction would ensue" which would hurl the blacks and their blacker allies to defeat and confusion." So far as he is personally concerned, there can be no doubt that his second assertion thoroughly establishes the truth of his first. But he won't do for a public speaker. He is too quick in his application.

THE latest development of the "Conservative reaction" in England is exceedingly comical. The Chairman of the London Milkmen's Association, at a recent meeting, justified the rise in the price of milk on the ground that it was an "eminently Conservative measure," and seemed to indicate that if the Conservatives came into office there would be a still further rise in the price of that article. This is about on a par with that choice intelligence which insists that the existing business depression in this country is attributable to the Republican party.

NATURE is full of compensations. One good result of the panic seems to have been that it has frightened many of the speculative capitalists and unprincipled operators on Wall street to such an extent that they are likely to reform their ways. Quite a number of them have, it is reported, been alarmed into a sort of healthful conservatism, and scared into a moderate sense of humanity. Indeed, it is alleged that several have actually been guilty of performing some acts of common justice, since their monetary misfortunes befel them. Let us hope these various angories of reformation may continue.

THE mineral resources of Missouri are wonderful for their variety and boundlessness. A scientific party engaged in making a geological survey of the State, report that they have just developed the existence, in inexhaustible quantities, of the finest iron ore yet discovered, at an available point on the Gasconade river. The ore is principally of the specular kind, is highly magnetic, and is pronounced superior to the Iron Mountain ore. There is a flattering prospect of the opening and working of the mines at an early date. At the present rate of progress, Missouri bids fair to become, before long, the Pennsylvania of the West.

REPORTS from the Southern States say that quite an active movement in cotton is beginning to take place, caused by the steady decline of prices, which brought the currency from the North. Somebody had that currency beside the banks. When prices were down the money went to the South—a result which had the effect in that quarter of frightening men who had hoarded for speculation. It has been estimated that in New Orleans alone as much as three-quarters of a million of dollars was hidden away in this manner. The aggregate amount must reach several millions. This is now being gradually brought into circulation, making so much more money added to the general resources of the community.

WHERE did the Constitutional Convention get the power to enact laws to regulate the holding of elections in this State? The present Constitution is still in force, and it provides that *all* legislative power shall be vested in two legislative bodies—the Senate and House of Representatives. No other power can make or repeal or alter the laws of the State. The Constitutional Convention, consequently, had no legislative power. Yet it has assumed that power, and has undertaken to set aside the election laws of the State, as well as the law which called it into existence. We trust the people of Philadelphia will not tamely submit to the insult which the Convention has put upon them. The election laws of the State are still in force, and in as full force in Philadelphia as elsewhere. The Convention had no power to set them aside, or alter or modify them; and the framers of the fundamental law should not be allowed to be the first in setting the laws at defiance.

THE *Tribune*, which recently dispatched a number of correspondents to several of the principal industrial centers of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining from actual observation the condition and prospects of trade, corroborates the statement repeatedly made in these columns, that the difficulties of the situation are in great part imaginary, which vanish whenever they are boldly faced. "The indications of reviving confidence," that paper affirms, "are unmistakable." The *Times* bears witness to the same cheering fact. It says: "The outlook is, on the whole, more encouraging than might have been expected. In our opinion the evidences are every day accumulating that the general business of the country has been conducted with prudence and success." In our judgment there is no reason to apprehend anything like general disaster. Indeed, all the indications point to a gradual revival of confidence and values that will presently once more set in healthful and successful motion the multitudinous agencies of our national prosperity and progress.

JUBAL EARLY, who appears to be the informing spirit of the "Southern Historical Society," an association whose ostensible object is to procure papers from officers of the Confederate service, and from officials of its government, giving a true history of the doings of that government and its armies, as observed from the Southern point, but whose real purpose is to keep alive among ex-rebel civil and military officers their old hatred of the North and of its institutions, declared, in a speech last week delivered before the "society," that it had "organized a new rebellion against the powers that be, but this rebellion is not one of the sword, but one of the pen." JUBAL has certainly made a wise selection of weapons. We don't suppose that either himself or his associates will exactly succeed in overturning history, or in reversing the verdict which civilization has pronounced with regard to the slaveholders' hideous rebellion and its leaders; but it is at least impossible for EARLY to cut a sorrier figure in print than he did on the field in the days when PHIL. SHERIDAN was wont to send him "whirling up the Valley." The braggart knave PISTOL is actually in danger of being pushed from his stool.

THE truth of the maxim that, in political affairs, a blunder is worse than a crime, is shown in the case of Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana. Among the Democratic leaders he was the coming man only a few months ago. All their expectations centered in him, and he was everywhere recognized as the next opposition candidate for the Presidency. But he in some way lacked faith in the Democratic organization; he became infected with the idea that the Democratic party was dying or dead; and acting under this conviction, he refused to help ALLEN, of Ohio, in his late campaign, although repeatedly appealed to for aid. If ALLEN had been beaten, as HENDRICKS evidently thought he would be, then HENDRICKS would have led in the work of forming a new party, of which he would be the recognized chief; but ALLEN was *not* beaten; the Democratic party is consequently not dead; and HENDRICKS has blundered outrageously in his tactics. The result is that HENDRICKS is now out of the lists. He is no longer the Democratic idol. His worshippers have forsaken him, and he ceases to be their expected candidate for the Presidency. His blunder has cost him all the friends he ever had. THURMAN has displaced him; and all his efforts, now, to play sweet on the Democratic organization, and to pretend that he always was in favor of maintaining it, will avail him naught. He has committed the unpardonable offense of turning his back on a party that had honored him, when he fancied that death had overtaken it, and he will be cast into the outer darkness.

HALF a loaf is better than no bread. It is far better that a man should work for reduced wages in times of financial stress, than not to work at all. But, on the other hand, it is earnestly to be hoped that no employer will take advantage of the existing condition of affairs to lower the wages of the employed, unless absolutely compelled to do so. Moreover, landlords have an important duty to perform during the present crisis. During its pressure upon those of their tenants who are thrown out of employment, they should, wherever possible, make a reduction of twenty-five, or even fifty per cent., on the rent; since they had better take a reduced rent than nothing, for the sake of retaining good tenants for the time when prosperity shall return to all branches of business. Let the spirit of concession and helpfulness be brought into play all round, and the problem will soon be solved.

STRIKES.

It seems strange to read, at such a time as this, of "strikes" among laborers and mechanics against a reduction of wages. Ordinarily, this may be expedient; but at this stormy time, it is of all things most ill-advised. Does it never occur to the strikers that, in adopting that course, they are doing the very thing their employers want them to do? Many an employer, just now, would like to stop work, if he could, but dislikes to do so because it locks bedly, and also because he sympathizes with the men who work for him, and would rather keep them at work than turn them off. To go on at present prices is ruinous to him, and his only alternative is a reduction in the rates of labor. He proposes the reduction, satisfied to go on, if it is accepted, but much better satisfied to stop altogether, if it is rejected; and the men who "strike" against the reduction play right into his hands by so doing, for they take the responsibility of stopping off of his shoulders, and put it on their own.

We deeply regret that there should now be any necessity for a reduction in wages; but it is of no use to fight the inevitable. When the demand for labor is brisk, it can command high rates; and when the demand for manufactured products falls off, and the demand for labor necessarily falls with it, those out of employment unavoidably become the competitors of those who are employed. When this competition grows active, the prices of labor must fall. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to treat such events, when they come, as facts that cannot be resisted, and yield to them. In the trouble which is now spreading over the country there is a perceptible shrinkage of values; the demand for everything, except food, is falling off; the rigors of winter are beginning to set in; the harvest of work is not plentiful, and the laborers are many; and to "strike," under such circumstances, seems the very wildness of folly.

Nearly the whole of the success of a man's life consists in knowing when to yield and when to stand firm. The weak man yields when he ought to be firm, and he stands out stubbornly when he ought to yield. To the wise laboring man and mechanic this is the time to yield; and he is his own worst enemy who stands out, in a time of trouble, against a chance to labor, because he cannot get the wages of better times.

NEW GEOLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

We speak of this continent as the New World, but it had inhabitants that were dead and buried untold ages before the people who conceived the most ancient ruins of the Old World had even an existence. The forthcoming annual report of the Governmental Geological Survey of the Territories will contain descriptions and illustrations of a very extensive and remarkable collection of fossil remains of beasts, discovered by Professor COPE, in the barren and treeless tracts known as the "Bad Lands" of Colorado, of totally different species, and even orders, from those of the latter age and region. Prof. COPE has proved the existence of more than a hundred species, some of them represented by thousands of individuals. Of these at least seventy species are new to the science, and they range from the size of the mole to that of the elephant. Of cloven-footed quadrupeds a great many specimens, some of which were nearly intermediate between the deer and the hog, have been found; while no less than seven distinct species of rhinoceri were discovered. But the most remarkable monsters whose existence has been disclosed by the survey are a series of horned species related to the rhinoceros, but possessing some features in which they resemble the elephant. They stood high on the legs and had short feet, but possessed osseous horns in pairs on different parts of the head. One of the largest species had a huge horn over each eye, while another had one on each side of the nose, more than a foot in length. A third had rudimental horns on the nose. Still another was as large as the elephant, its cheek bones being enormously expanded, and its horns flat; while a fifth species had triangular horns, turned outward. Many carnivorous species were also unearthed; one of which resembled a dog, but was as large as the black bear, and much more carnivorous in its propensities. Some of the cats had remarkably long canine or eye teeth. In a new species, the size of the panther, these teeth almost exactly resembled those of a shark. It is the province of the geologist to reconstruct past worlds and re-people them with their ancient inhabitants; and in these curious, extinct forms of life thus brought to light, the history of the succession of life on this continent will be made much clearer, by the number of missing links they will help to supply, and the light which their discovery will tend to shed on the modern theory of evolution.

THE Chicago *Tribune* should insist on greater accuracy in its correspondents. One of these, writing from New Orleans concerning the transportation question, affirms that nothing whatever is being done in the grain business; that not a boat load of corn is received a month, and that not a single vessel of wheat has been cleared this year. The facts are, that some eighteen or twenty cargoes of wheat and corn, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of half a million of bushels, have been shipped from Liverpool by way of New Orleans during the present season, all of which arrived in good condition and was sold at excellent prices. Not more than a week ago the leading river papers had articles on this very subject, stating that it affirmatively settled the question that both wheat and corn could be profitably shipped to Europe by way of the Mississippi. The matter is perhaps of comparatively little importance, but the first duty of a public journal is to make sure of its facts.

The Centennial Buildings.

After due deliberation, the Committee on Plans and Architecture to the United States Centennial Commission have made their final report and award of prizes for designs for the Exposition building. To Messrs. Collins & Autenreith, of Philadelphia, is given the first prize of $4,000; to Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, the second, $3,000; to McArthur & Wilson, Philadelphia, the third, $2,000; and to H. A. & J. P. Simms, of Philadelphia, the fourth and last prize, $1,000. None of the designs offered will be strictly followed in the construction of the building, that of the Messrs. Simms being used in modification of one offered by Vaux & Radford, which was not awarded a prize in the second and final competition. The plan adopted is said to be of once novel in design and eminently adapted to the practical requirements of a great industrial exposition, and admits of very rapid as well as economical construction, two considerations which are of prime importance. It is estimated that a building constructed according to this design can be wholly completed within a year, and the cost will be very moderate. The material will be iron and brick. The structure will be incombustible and exceedingly substantial. It will consist in the main, of a succession of immense cast-iron arches, the whole forming a rectangular elevation, which can be enlarged in any direction to an indefinite extent, as the exigencies of the exhibition may demand. This may be done, too, without impairing the symetry or interfering with the dual classification which has been especially provided for.

IT IS a curious fact, and one of great practical importance in structural science, that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which are found to last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of being impregnated with the salt, while pillars of brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles, even those of pine, set in salt flats and marshes, last for an unlimited time, and are used for the foundations of brick and stone edifices; and the practice of docking timber, by immersing it for some time in sea water, after it has been seasoned, is generally admitted to promote its durability. There are some experiments which appear to show that, after the dry rot has commenced, immersion in salt water effectually checks its progress and preserves the remainder of the timber. If care be taken to renew the coat of paint as often as it decays, wood on the outside of any building may be made to last for centuries; paint, however, is no preservative against the dry rot, notwithstanding the opinion so generally prevalent to the contrary.

THE increase in the number of British international money orders issued during the past year has been very large. These orders amounted to $1,324,476 82 against $747,426 08 in 1872; an increase of $617,059 24. The Swiss orders amounted to $78,-213 33 against $35,579 92; a decrease for some reason of $7,265 99. The German international exchange of money orders began on the 1st of October, 1872, and from that time up to June 30th last orders amounting to $420,122 12 were issued. The total amount of domestic money orders paid during the year was $56,900,251 23 against $48,942,408 86 in 1872; or an increase of $8,857,942 35. The number of British money orders paid was $215,087 61 against $133,810 83; an increase of 81,276 78.

SOME months ago a Lithuanian lynx escaped from a traveling menagerie at Altona, Holstein, and $20 reward was offered for its capture, but in vain. Not long ago a sentinel at Kiel observed a strange looking cat-like animal coming out of the mouth of a large cannon on the ramparts, and after a short time returning with a duck in its jaws. The man got assistance; a net was spread over the muzzle of the gun, and the missing LYNX was recaptured, together with a domestic cat and a litter of three young ones. These curious kittens have been transferred to the botanical garden of Hamburg, where they have been visited by many naturalists.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Tichborne trial at last
A musical turn has taken,
And the Claimant has made a new cast
By which he may yet save his bacon;
For the Late that his lawyers have brought
His case to enliven, inspires
His friends with the frolicsome thought
That one Lute is worth dozens of lyres.

The ladies—God bless 'em—never were sweeter than now, but the latest fashion in collars is enough to make one think that they are all "ruffs."

An English humorist, once writing in the pleasant suburbs of London, sighed for the bliss of a dirty alley. If he were in Pittsburgh to-day he could be gratified to his heart's content.

Lexington, Kentucky, boasts that it has a citizen named Todhunter. That's nothing strange. There is no more numerous family in the country than the Todhunters, not even excepting the Smiths.

Let Tennessee rejoice. The yellow fever is abating in Memphis, and Andy Johnson announces that he will not participate in politics any more. Two plagues do not often retire so suddenly and simultaneously.

The Sprague failure has so disturbed things in Rhode Island, that one of the foundation stones of the new Brown University building has fallen.

Time is fleeting and life is but a span; and yet sundry reckless mortals are frittering away their sands in debating through the press whether "neither" should be pronounced "nither" or "neethur."

Nearly ten thousand cubic yards of the Hell Gate obstruction, near New York, have been overcome during the past year. They will get it open pretty soon, so that the citizens can all go in.

If the New York *Herald* folks are not the first to tire of the tilt between themselves and the artist Nast, most people will be very much mistaken.

The first lunatic asylum established in this country was at Williamsburg, Va., just a hundred years ago; and now the managers propose to get up a centennial celebration of the event. Are *their* heads level?

The only thing that expands the more you contract it, is debt.

Notwithstanding the financial closeness and commercial depression, it is said that an unusual number of weddings will take place this season. It is probably to be explained upon the principle that misery loves company, and that men find satisfaction in making wives as wretched as themselves.

This is beautiful. In Wilmington, Del., the other day, a man was detected hurrying away from a butcher's stall with a steak which he had stolen, under his coat. A policeman followed him home, and peeping through the window, saw him give the steak to his children, who devoured it raw. On learning this, the butcher, instead of prosecuting, sent the starving family a large basket of meat and a little cash to buy wood to cook it.

There was a wonderful growth of the money order business during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1873. The number of domestic money orders issued was 8,380,686 against 7,513,349 for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1872, involving the sum of $67,516,214 09 against $48,515,832 73 in 1872; showing the large increase, in the short period of a year, of $9,000,681 17.

The more we peruse the Democratic newspapers just now, the more we despair of truth and the republic. It is very sad.

The success of the American steamship Company of Philadelphia is now assured, and in a short time all the vessels of the line will be running to regular order.

Dayton, Ohio, is unhappy because she spends annually one million of dollars for whisky alone in bar rooms, and only four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars for flour.

The effects of the panic have been very marked in Buffalo. The shipments from Western ports by way of the Lakes and the Erie canal from that city have been greatly retarded by the stringency in the money market, and in the articles of lumber, ores, &c., have almost entirely ceased.

Members of Congress and attorneys who had claims settled by the Geneva award, are already moving in the matter of legislation as to the parties who should receive it. Underwriters will not fail to claim a proportionate share. The subject is likely to give rise to protracted debate.

What is likely to prove the richest gold deposit in the known world is the mine recently discovered in southwestern Colorado. Specimens taken at random from various parts of the vein just as they lay on the surface, and which were thought to be of little value, assayed at the mint in Denver as high as $56,000 per ton.

Lorraine, which gave birth to the great Marshal Ney, who was executed for alleged treason, is also the birthplace of Marshal Bazaine, now undergoing trial for the same crime.

Last week $3,309,910 92 in coin was the grand total of shipments from the United States Mint in Philadelphia. During the same period there was received for coinage, gold bullion, $294,715 03; silver bars, $194,694 46.

They are agitating the question of building a home for girls in Chicago, where working girls can find good apartments and food at reasonable rates.

The discovery has been made at Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, of some ancient vessels in pottery ware, the largest ever found, and of such a size that a man could easily live in one. The fact is, therefore, proved that the famous tub of Diogenese was not made of wood, but of earthenware, as is implied by Juvenal.

One hundred and four men are employed in the steamboat inspection service, at an aggregate salary of $174,100 per annum. Some of them will soon be here.

California's wine crop is a failure, the vintage not being half so large as was expected, and forty per cent. less than that of last year. A cold spring and a hot summer used up the vineyards.

Reports from all parts of the South represent the mule market as perfectly stagnant, and the few who have already shipped would be but too glad to have their mules at home.

The common caterpillar is said to gobble up fifty million dollars' worth of cotton in this country annually. Can any one of the whatever-is-is-right philosophers tell the world what good the caterpillar does, and in that way help illustrate the law of compensation?

The battle of Darwin and anti-Darwin books and pamphlets continues all over Europe, and has even invaded Asia. The Germans are so prolific on the subject that the books on the origin of species form a distinct class in their catalogues.

The Mexican-American Claims Commission, now sitting in Washington, has before it the question whether or not, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States is bound to make restitution for damages on the northern frontier of Mexico by the incursions of Apaches and other tribes.

Eastern people are rejoicing, in prospect of a hard winter, that more anthracite coal has been mined this year than last, and that its price has declined within the last two months for the first time within a year.

The advertising columns of the Memphis papers begin to show signs of returning business activity. They have been printed during the past six weeks at a heavy loss; their only profitable patronage, advertising, having decreased to nearly zero.

"What," confidentially inquires Talbot, a lawyer of the day, "is your defense for this atrocious crime?" and the murderer of the day replies, with cheerful confidence in the justice of his position, "about one hundred thousand dollars."

Some Wind. During the recent hurricane at Tortugas a solid bar of iron, weighing 1,800 pounds, was carried 200 yards over the parapet of the fort.

Tennessee has advertised the refinement of her people by allowing a "gander-pulling" exhibition at her State fair.

Professor Proctor says that Mercury gets ten times as much light and heat as the Earth does. Under the summer sun water boils, and some say lead will melt, while in winter quicksilver freezes. As the year is only eighty eight days long, it may well be surmised there are some pretty rapid changes of temperature.

PERSONAL

Charles Rogers, a native of Philadelphia, first conceived the idea of National BANKS, whose issues should be of a permanent and uniform value all over the land, while residing at St. Louis, in 1856, and pondering over the evils of the pernicious system then in operation.

One of the lights of Washington society, this season, will be Mrs. Yano, wife of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires. There is said to be considerable Celestial sweetness about her.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly is reported to be living very quietly in a small town in the interior of Ireland, on the interest of a miserable pittance of $8,-000,000 contained in New York city by severe and honest toil. "Slippy Dick" has no idea of returning to this country, for he is convinced that Republics are ungrateful.

The Japanese government has appointed a new minister in the place of Mr. Mori, who is now employed in the treaty-making department of that country.

A western newspaper, wishing to do the handsome thing by the local doctor, recently made the following announcement: "Dr. Crawford was called, but under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died Wednesday afternoon." What the doctor said to this is not reported.

The Aulick will case has assumed a novel shape. It will be remembered that upon the death of Dr. Aulick, son of Commodore Aulick, it was found that he had left all his property to his wife, a niece in the Treasury, to whom he had been secretly married. The other heirs now have entered suit against the son's share of the estate, attempting to recover various sums charged to the dead son from the time of his majority to his death, including these items are board for nine years and ten months, $9,000; office rent in the residence $1,700; nursing him while sick, medicines, and coffee expense, a thousand more. From the high position held by the parties bringing the suit in Washington society, the publication of these items has created a decided sensation.

The most vigorous and dangerous antagonist of the Liberals in England is Miss Rhoda Garrett, who recently took the stump in Taunton in the interest of the Tory candidate for Parliament, because he had declared himself in favor of woman's rights. This lady is a younger sister of Professor Fawcett's wife, whose ability as a public speaker is so well known. Miss Rhoda has but very recently entered upon the arena of politics, but she bids fair to eclipse all the orators of her sex.

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and family have arrived home from Europe.

Miss Abbott, the young American girl, whom Miss Kellogg discovered, we believe, and whom Henry Ward Beecher's church sent to Europe to be musically educated, is making remarkable progress. The principal masters of Europe are charmed with her voice, which they pronounce perfect, and her bosom friend, Adalina Patti, is equally delighted with her. The young singer was urged to go to St. Petersburg and sing with Patti, but better counsel prevailed, and she returned to her studies. She will come into view with a flash, by and by, from all accounts.

THE Chicago *Staatszeitung* supposes that the transportation discussion will turn chiefly upon the subject of rivers and canals, the subject of railroads involving too many important problems for immediate practical solution; and, referring to Mr. Wilson's suggestion of artificially heating the canals, the *Staatszeitung* asks whether some inventive genius could not be found in St. Louis to discover a plan of keeping the Mississippi free of ice up to St. Louis, by some blasting process.

DISRAELI has nearly finished another novel, and like the last, it will have a political object—namely, to show the developments of Socialism. "Lothair" was written during an illness of Lady Beaconsfield's, and her husband tried to amuse her by reading to her every evening what he had written in the morning. The present tale will probably be published before the end of the year.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Col. Thomas A. Scott's Negotiation—The Pennsylvania Central and the Texas and Pacific.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, since his return from Europe, has been interviewed by a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He stated that the loan of $10,000,000 for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was negotiated by the company's bankers, in London, a few days before the present financial revulsion began. The Pennsylvania was therefore in excellent condition to meet its requirements. The panic was entirely unexpected and un. looked for abroad. It would have been difficult to raise so large an amount on terms so favorable on any American securities, after the outbreak of the panic. With reference to the Texas and Pacific Railway, he had not been so fortunate. He had not been able to close successfully negotiations for a sale of bonds, but obtained financial aid, so that work on the road will not be discontinued. The work needful to build the road within the limits of the requirements of Congress and the State of Texas will be continued by the company. The effect of the recent panic was to stop the sale of the bonds of American railroads in Europe for the present. This condition of things he believed to be merely temporary, and he thought there would soon be a ready sale for bonds as well secured as those of the Texas Pacific Railway. The company now have about three hundred miles of completed road in operation, built solely from means raised by individuals, and have not as yet disposed of any of their bonds, nor do they intend to sell at any time except upon completed line, thus giving an absolute property in working order as security to purchasers of bonds.

One of the leading officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was questioned by the same correspondent, relative to the financial condition of the road, and the extent to which it is affected by the present revulsion. He stated that the loan of $10,000,000 recently negotiated in Europe had made matters easy in a monetary way. Of course, the business of the road was affected by the panic. There was no class or kind of business in the country that was not affected by it more or less. The business of the Pennsylvania Railroad was affected much less, however, than might naturally be supposed from the general condition of affairs.

OHIO NEWS.

It costs Zanesville $24 86 per year for each scholar attending the public schools.

Lawrence Barrett is playing in Cleveland, this week.

Massillon wants 200 or 300 more dwelling houses.

The apple crop of the Lake Shore counties is generally very good.

An Ohio soldier who was a prisoner in Libby for a year is now foreman of a tobacco factory in the building.

General James Barrett has been elected President of the Association of the First Regiment of Ohio Artillery.

Charles N. Allen, for many years publisher of the Steubenville *Weekly Gazette*, has commenced the publication of a daily, the first number of which was issued on Saturday. It is six columns to the page in size, and bears the marks of care and good judgement on the part of the editor. It is Democratic in politics, of course.

Geauga county has just organized a historical society. Among the relics shown recently were two earthen plates brought to this country in the Mayflower in 1620.

Captain Burch, of Marietta, is said to be the oldest river pilot in Ohio. He is seventy years of age, and has been "blown up" four times.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Columbus, Tuesday, seventeen persons pleaded guilty to various offenses, and were sentenced accordingly.

The Dover *Reporter* says the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad is finished from there to within ten miles of Newcomerstown.

Toledoans are indignant at one El. Upton, recently a resident of that city, who deceived a young lady and deserted her on the day set for their marriage. Her reputation is ruined, and the rascal is flattering himself that he has escaped the vengeance that the poor girl's father should visit upon him.

Amos Layman has compiled and printed for the Alumni of Marietta College, the "Addresses on the death of Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, Representative in Congress from Oregon, delivered in Marietta, July 2 and 3, 1873." Judge Wilson was orator of the day, for the last meeting of the Alumni, and he died that morning at Marietta, where he had graduated twenty-four years before.

The Huron Iron Company, capital $150,000, of Jackson county, has been incorporated. They expect to build two furnaces.

Mrs. Susan Riley, of Scioto county, comes before the public as the mother of seventeen children. She died recently at the age of forty years.

John Duff, of Cambridge, tried to lift a dead hog the other day. In the attempt to go the whole hog or none, he injured himself seriously. Not content with this experience, he attempted to lift a telegraph pole and died.

A new paper, called *The Knight*, designed as the organ of the order of Knights of Pythias, has been started in Columbus, Ohio.

A *bona fide* wild turkey was shot in the wilds of Cleveland's Monumental Park the other day.

The Painesville sharp-shooters have had their first hunt of the season, and bagged 1,225 squirrels.

Postmaster Whitmore, of Brownhelm, Lorain county, sat down on the track the other night, fell asleep, was run over and instantly killed.

A Toledo Benedict returning home prematurely from a short absence found his house closed and his wife absent. Upon inquiry he learned that the partner of his bosom had been seen going away in a carriage a short time before with some man to the informants unknown. He now suspected the worst and rushed to the depot in frantic pursuit of the guilty couple. There he learned that parties such as he described had been seen at the Island House, whither he wended his steps and rushed up stairs, where he found the guilty couple sure enough. They were his wife and his father. Another person present was his mother. The old couple had stopped to see their daughter-in-law between trains.

A disease similar to that of last season, only it is said to be more violent, has broken out among the horses of the Dayton fire department.

A huge steam gong, consisting of three fifteen-inch whistles, has been erected at the Bellaire steel works, which, when blown, can be heard fully fifteen miles. Unhappy Sandusky.

A certificate was filed on Friday at Columbus, incorporating the Toledo *Democrat* Company with $100,000 capital.

The potatoe crop of Mahoning county is scarcely half a crop. Some of the fields are not worth digging.

W. U. Reichert, of Dayton, advertises in the papers of Germany that he is "a notary public and intelligence bureau." In consequence he has been receiving cash remittances for some time paying for all kinds of desired information. The fellow HOSE, STRAP, FAILING, &c. coolly pocketing the money without pretending to return any equivalent. The Germans "want" him.

Mr. T. C. Raynolds has severed his connection with the Akron *Beacon*, a paper which he has edited with marked ability for two years past. The vacant place will not be filled readily.

The news gatherer of the Cleveland *Herald* needs to burnish up his geographical knowledge just a trifle. He locates Washington and Jefferson College at Steubenville, whereas it is in Washington, Pa.

Some of the Morrow county people are going to have the county seat removed from Mt. Gilead to Cardington.

A Martin's Ferry paper makes the statement that twenty-four children in one department of the public school in that place are "lying sick with the weasles." How does it effect them, pray.

The Fremont *Journal* has the following: On Monday afternoon, a lad named Peter Clare, in pursuit of hickory nuts wandered into the inclosed wood lot of Mr. Leppleman, several miles from town, where some elks are kept. While gathering the nuts he was suddenly attacked by the male elk, and gored in several places in the abdomen, from which his bowels protruded. He, however, managed to get away, and was discovered over the fence. He was soon after found by a gentleman, carefully wrapped up, and brought to the residence of his parents. On Thursday morning he was reported quite comfortable, but only slight hopes were entertained for his recovery.

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidentially recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation will be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia and kindred ailments are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequaled stimulant, tonic and alterative should be taken daily.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Vollanshee, Joshua Rhodes, S. d. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

DRY GOODS

At Prices Suited to the Times

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

Real Bargains!

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

AT McKEE'S,

No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantеens, Irish and French Poplins,

Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,

Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers cannot supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Diamond street and North avenue, looking the Park, Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in this community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Whitesabre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from the Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Telephones. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money to ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on Short Notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Reading Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

F. JAY CRANK.....JAMES H. STOKES.

CRANK & STOKES,

DEALERS IN

Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE, WATER STREET,

Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

Address Lock Box 514, or leave orders at
DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street;
A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street;
J. B. HILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.;
HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 101 Fourth ave.
Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Popular Prices.

At 6 1-4 Cents,

New Dark Prints.

At 6 1-4c, Real Linen Crash.

At 8 1-3 Cents,

Prints, Choice Styles, Good Cloths.

At 10 Cents,

Prints, the Very Best Fall Styles.

At 10 Cents,

Standard Brown Sheeting Muslins.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

New Wide Dark Chintzes.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

New Dark Fall Dress Goods.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

Mixed and Striped Shirting Flannels.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

Kentucky Jeans, Seasonable Colors.

At 18 3-4 Cents,

DRESS GOODS,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

At 18 3-4 Cents,

Plaid Shirting Flannels.

At 25 Cents,

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

New Colors and Shades, Sterling Bargains.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.

Underwear Department.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.

Embroidery Department.

Skirt and Corset Department.

Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.

Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.

Millinery and Straw Goods Department.

Yarn and Zephyr Department.

Flannel Department.

Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,

Paper Collar Department.

Linen Department.

Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 4, 1873.

This being a legal holiday in New York, we have received no quotations of governments or stocks, the Exchanges being closed for the day. We therefore omit our usual tables of quotations.

—In the home money market matters are working quietly, but with little relief to the borrowing classes. Funds move slowly, and the banks seem unable to make much headway toward a condition of things in which they can render any new aid to the merchants. Yet the indebtedness of the business community is being rapidly paid off, and the burden thus lightened. It is evident that the next few months must be months of liquidation, and it is equally certain that the stringency of last fall acted as a warning to our merchants and compelled them to contract their obligations. By next spring, business will be on a more healthy basis than for a number of years past. People will owe less money; fewer goods will be held on speculation, and economy will be in fashion. People are contracting but few new debts and paying such of their old ones as they can, and the system of credits, now greatly expanded, will be on a more healthy basis.

There seems to be also a general movement toward lower prices. Wages are coming down and with them the cost of production; the labor of getts less money for his time and exertions, but the purchasing power of his money is increasing. If the prices of everything are to come down in proportion, the end can only be beneficial, as less money will be needed to carry on the same amount of labor; the rates of interest will be lower, and our $750,000,000 of currency will be amply sufficient for all our needs.

—From our exchanges we quote the following report of the western money market:

The demand for loanable funds was fair, but not particularly heavy, and the banks pursued their customary policy in its accommodation. The demand continues to be very general in its character, all branches of trade and manufacture being represented to a greater or less degree. The market is comparatively close, and the banks are compelled, for their own protection, to be rather conservative in the distribution of their favors. The best class of customers find but little difficulty in negotiating their paper, but to all others the market continues close and stringent. Over the counter, business was brisk and deposits were fair, taking everything into consideration. Rates ruled firm at 10 and 12 per cent. per annum, and 1/2 to 1 per cent. per month on the street. New York exchange was scarce and firm at $1 premium per $1,000 between banks, and $2 over the counter. Nothing doing in local securities.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—Business in local monetary circles yesterday was dull. Most of the banks reported that maturing paper was generally satisfactorily well paid up, considering the circumstances, and while the applications for discounts in some quarters were large, there was less distress for money than there has been some preceding days since the panic. Only a few of the banks, however, discounted more for depositors than they were obliged to do at 9@10 per cent. In the open market, however, it was easier to obtain money on first class collaterals at 1@ per cent. per month.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—At some of the grain banks there was steady selling to-day, but at others the predominant feature was quietness. Money is very close, and the trade of the city is, to say the least, dull. Paper maturing, however, is being met with more promptness than was expected; still, some parties having obligations to meet are compelled to ask for extensions, and in the cases out of ten, the banks accede to their demands. For all practical purposes there is enough of the circulating medium, but, as heretofore stated, the very cautious manner in which our leading institutions are conducting their affairs prevents a great many applicants from negotiating good business paper, as the kind of collateral which commands the requisite must be gilt-edge, short date and double riveted, and for such also the rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum. Street rates are stiff at 12@2% per cent. per month.—*Chicago Journal.*

—During the month of October the gold deposits at the Mint amounted to $16,099,558 41, and the silver deposits and purchases to $328,230 78, making a total of $16,427,894 19.

The following is a recapitulation of the coinage executed during the month:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	550,250	$11,004,900 00
Gold bars	15,435 74	
Silver coinage	400	188 00
Silver bars	46,321 51	
Base coinage	1,920,000	19,200 00
Total	2,470,900	$11,591,108 31

The entire gold coinage—550,250 pieces—was in double eagles, and weighed nearly thirty-eight tons. The double eagles coined during the month, if stretched out in a line, would extend a distance of nearly twelve miles. The largest delivery of coin ever made in one day occurred during the month, on an occasion when the Director delivered to the Superintendent $1,200,000 in double eagles.

COAL MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

November 3.—There is a steady but quiet market for all kinds. We quote Youghiogheny afloat at 16c; and Ohio river coal at 10@11c at retail, Ohio river at dealers: Kanawha river, 11@12c; Youghiogheny, 10c; Indiana cannel, 22c; and Kanawha cannel, 30c, delivered to consumers. Anthracite is steady at $10 50 per 10b.

LOUISVILLE.

November 3.—We quote by retail at 20c and at 15c by the barge and scow. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c, and Kentucky at 11@15c. Anthracite is delivered at $10@10 50 per ton retail, and $7@9 50 per ton afloat.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Coal quiet and unchanged. Wheat sales dull and steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 25@1 45; western amber $1 50. Corn quiet; white western 56@56c; yellow 56c; mixed nominal at 54c. Oats steady at 43@46c. Rye quiet at 85@86c. Pork nominal at 15c. Bulk shoulders 6@6c; sides 7@7c. Butter firm at 28@30c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Grain quiet and nominally unchanged, but generally steadier. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is nothing new or interesting to-day that we can present to our readers. On every side we see trade dull and drooping, with little or no disposition to either buy or sell.

Produce, generally, is without change in price, while the supply continues largely in excess of the demand. Potatoes might, however, be an exception, as the demand is very good, with the receipts very light. By our exchanges we see that peachblows in the Western cities command from $1 05 to $1 25 ₱ bushel on track, while here they sell at 95c on track. If the demand continues we may soon look for an advance in prices.

Apples remain dull of sales with the supply largely in excess of the demand. In Cincinnati, Chicago, and some other Western cities the demand is light and prices good. In Cincinnati good to prime sells at $2 50@3 00 per bbl, choice, $3 50@4 00 per bbl. In Chicago prices are firm with sales of poor apples at $2@2 50 per bbl and other grades from $2 50 to $4 00 per bbl. We merely cite these quotations to show how barely some of our western markets are supplied, while our own is overstocked.

Butter, eggs and cheese continue in good supply, with but a moderate demand, and prices remain unchanged.

The four dealers report that the demand for all grades continues very good, many of their orders coming in from the country. The prices given below are the ruling quotations for this market, but cash buyers can get all they need least at 25c per barrel less than we quote at.

State timber wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Family flour, St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	6 75@7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

The grain dealers report that dealings in all kinds of grain to-day was remarkably dull and that what sales were made were for urgent and immediate consumption. Our quotations of yesterday remain unchanged. We learned of the following transactions in grain to-day:

1 car fall barley, in sacks.....$1 35
3 cars yellow car corn.....60
1 car yellow shelled corn, on track.....58
1 car white oats, in sacks.....47
1 car white oats, in sacks.....46

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	222	Wheat, sacks	533
Oats, sacks	4,491	Corn, sacks	376
Rye, sacks	1,516		

The grocery trade continues dull and inanimate, and the only business that can be reported doing is the filling of a few small package lot orders. We have no changes to make in prices, and give the following as the ruling rates:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 11¾c; A, 10¼c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; clarified, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9½c; Franklin C, yellow, 9c; Johnson & Co's C, 9¾c; Metropolitan C, 9¾c; other grades 7@7¾c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 23c ₱ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₱ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 26c ₱ lb; Mocha, 30c ₱ lb; Java, 30c ₱ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 22@23c ₱ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 23@24c ₱ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 26c ₱ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₱ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong, 75c@$1 00 ₱ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong, 75c@$1 00 ₱ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@30c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@7¾c; Patna, 8.85¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₱ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ ₱ lb.

Candles—Star, 16c ₱ lb; stearine, 14c ₱ lb; mould, 12@13¾c ₱ lb.

As there is no change to note in the rest of our list of quotations, we will omit them in this issue.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	292	Cheese, boxes	283
Butter, pkgs	37	Flour, bbls	1,500
Bacon, lbs	17,000		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was steady, with a fair demand for new and at most points in the oil regions. It seems pretty evident that the bottom has been reached some days since, and that prices will go no lower. Dispatches report a fair amount of activity at various places in the oil regions.

CRUDE.

The market was steady, with a good demand for the raw material. The rates are as follows: Barge oil, 8¾@; rail oil, 9½c. The following sales were made at.

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls, Mutual pipe.....$1 05
2,000 bbls, Union pipe.....1 07¾

‖For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We are reported a continued firm market and a good demand. Refiners are evidently well pleased with the situation. Sales for car load lots at the works are: Western shipment 13¾c; Eastern 13½c; Philadelphia dull; spot 15½c; November 15¾c; December 15¾@15¾c. New York—November 15¼@15½; December 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS

dull; City, $2 15; country, $2 10.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market closed at $1 35@1 37½. At Parker's Landing crude was quoted at $1 05 for 1,000 bbls upper road, spot. The home refined market was 12½c in bulk and 12c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls Porter's, 5 interest	1 35
2,500 bbls Parker's, Union pipe	1 07½

NEW YORK, November 4, closing 3.—Petroleum market steady. Crude in bulk 8½c. Refined 15¾@15¾c for November delivery; December 15¾c; cases 20½c; naphtha, 9½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined 15¾@16c for spot delivery; 15¾@15¾c last half of November, 15¾c first half of December.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market quiet at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, November 4.—Market very dull and weaker; $1 offered.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market dull and weak at $1 20.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 15.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet at $1 32½ at 25, and nothing done this morning.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 4.—Market dull and quiet at $1 10@1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Market dull; crude 12½c; refined, 15¾@15¾c for export; 15¾c asked nov. futures, N. vember, 15¾c; December, 15¾@15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, November 4.—Market quiet and weak; nothing doing; with $1 10@1 07½ bid; November to November 4.—Market dull; $1 05 bid; not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Refined 15¾c; crude 12½c; 100 bbls Parker's, $1 07½; 1,000 bbls Parker's, $1 07½.

NEW YORK, November 4.—To-day is a legal holiday; no market; no business doing; election day.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market quiet and dull at $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing at about $1 32@1 35.

TIDIOUTE, November 4.—Market quiet to-day. Closing with a weaker feeling. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 32½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 27½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 07½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 07½

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, November 4, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	122

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	331
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	334
H McKelvey	Star O W	169
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	937
Jos Rathbun	Sunbeam O W	154
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	554
Fisher Bros	Petrozine O W	234
S B Duncan	Liberty O W	146
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	398
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	399
Jos Rathbun	Crystal O W	480
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	160
Lea hart & Frew	Brilliant O W	615
S B Duncan	American O W	774
S B Duncan	American O W	394
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	154
Fisher Bros	American O W	692
S B Duncan	American O W	369
Fisher Bros	Beggs, Loomis & Co	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	177	Star O W	169
Sunbeam O W	237	Standard O W	308
Radiant O W	234	Petrozine O W	234
Liberty O W	148	Hutchinson O W	398
Eagle O W	399	Crystal O W	480
Cosmos O W	160	Brilliant O W	615
American O W	2,158	Beggs, Loomis & Co	74
Total	6,619		

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 3, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,854
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	2,561
Vesta Oil Works	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	705
H S A Stewart	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	199
Brum & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	854
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	573
J A McKee & Son	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	160
J A McKee & Son	John P Logan, Phila	455
Central Refining Co	John P Logan, Phila	1,096
Thos Myers & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	50
Total		6,756

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 4, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the time of week are heavy, both of through and way stock. The quality of the offerings were principally the medium and common grades. Market dull and slow; no good cattle selling. Reports from the East unfavorable for trade, and buyers refuse to purchase to-day. In the absence of sales we omit quotations. Dealers say $5 50 will be the top figures this week.

Hogs.

The arrivals fair and market dull and draggy. Two loads prime Chicago tops sold this morning at $5 50. The price was considered a shade above the market as the stock had a through bill attached and went East at a low rate. Following are the prices ruling:

For extra Philadelphia, $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 40 to $4 55; prime Yorkers, $4 20 to $4 30; roughs $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The market like that of cattle and hogs is dull and draggy. Buyers are taking very little stock to-day, preferring to wait and see what the run will be. What sales have been made were at about last week's figures which are as follows:

Extra 100 lb, fine wool, $5 00; do 95 lb, fine wool, $4 75; prime, 90 lb, fine wool, $4 50; fair, 85 lb, fine wool, $4 to $4 25.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 1,426 head; market dull; pens filled with common and inferior stock; a few lots coarse, fat steers, averaging four cwt a hundred, sold to fill orders at $5 20; Texans, $1 25@2 25; shipments 1,019 head. Hogs—Receipts 16,612 head; market dull and prices weak; range $3 40@3 85 for common heavy to extra light; shipments 7,218 head; pens full at close.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Wool flat and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 49@50c; extra 45@50c; medium 46@48c; coarse 44@45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 43@45c; medium 44@46c; coarse 40@43c; combing washed 50@53c; do unwashed 40@42c; Canada combing coc; fine unwashed 30@33c; coarse and medium unwashed 31@ 32c; tub washed 50@52c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 4.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; under Michigan cash $1 35¾; seller December $1 36¾; No 1 red $1 43; No 2 do $1 31. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed, cash, 43c; seller December 45½c; seller January 47¼@47½c; low mixed, 42@42½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 31@31½c; No 2, 25c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Cotton dull and declined; good ordinary 11¾; middling upland 13½c. Flour and Grain—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions dull. Lard 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Peanuts 6c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 4.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 40. Corn dull at 56@58c.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1873.—5 P. M.

To-day being a legal holiday, the Produce and Stock Exchange and all banks and public offices are closed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 4, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand at $4 65@5 25 for good to choice.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and unsettled: No 1 spring $1 02; regular; northwestern $1 03¾@1 04; No 2, do 99¾@$1 00; rejected 91c; No 3, do, Corn dull; No 2, mixed 35½c, cash; 37c seller December; rejected 34¾@35c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 27¾@28c, cash; 29c seller December. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 61c. Barley active; fall No. 2, $1 33; No 2 spring 94@96c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $11 75, cash. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 6½c cash, 7c January and 7¼ February. Meats dull and steady. Green meats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Cotton dull at 13½c. Flour dull at $6 40@7 10. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 25. Corn dull: old ear 42@43c; shelled 43@44c; new car 38@40c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 32@33c. Groceries steady. Pork—old stock light at $13. Lard—Kettle 7½@7¾c; steam 6¾c; bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib, 8¼@8½c; clear, 4¾@5c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides 8¾@9½c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Flour firm but not higher. Wheat advancing in tendency; red $1 48; amber $1 50@1 55. Corn firm; yellow 58@59c; mixed 57@58c. Oats firm at 46@49c. Petroleum very dull; crude 10½c; refined 15¾@16c. Whisky 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Cotton quiet and lower at 13¾c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 45. Corn quiet at 60@65c. Oats quiet at 34@37c. Rye quiet at 75c. Barley firm at $1 40@1 60. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 86@87c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	November 5		Liverpool.
Castalia	November 5		Liverpool.
Wyoming	November 5		Liverpool.
Harald Haaregeer	November 5	& Newcastle on Tyne.	
Evangeline	November 6		Bremen.
Thuringia	November 6		Hamburg.
Batavia	November 8		Liverpool.
City of Chester	November 8		Liverpool.
Republic	November 8		Liverpool.
Greece	November 8		Liverpool.
Russia	November 8		Liverpool.
Trinacria	November 12		Liverpool.
Iranbo	November 12		Liverpool.
Georgia	November 12		Glasgow.
Steinman	November 12		Antwerp.
City of Antwerp	November 12		Liverpool.
Gaelic	November 13		Liverpool.
Cambria	November 13		Hamburg.
Cimbria	November 15		Liverpool.
California	November 15		Liverpool.
Vile Du Havre	November 15		France.
City of Brussels	November 15		Liverpool.
Adriatic	November 15		Liverpool.
Spain	November 15		Hamburg.
E. M. Arndt	November 15		Havre.
Bavaria	November 19		Hamburg.
Java	November 19		Liverpool.
Minnesota	November 19		Liverpool.
Rotterdam	November 19		Rotterdam.
City of London	November 20		Liverpool.
Hosaith	November 21		Hamburg.
City of Paris	November 22		Liverpool.
Baltic	November 22		Liverpool.
Italy	November 22		Liverpool.
Lady Lycett	November 22		Bristol.
Pembroke	November 22		Cardiff.
Harmonia	November 22		Hamburg.
Cuba	November 26		Liverpool.
Wisconsin	November 26		Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	November 26		Glasgow.
Silesia	November 29		Hamburg.
Pereire	November 29		France.
Aragon	November 29		Bristol.

From Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall	November 5	Antwerp.
Abbotsford	November 20	Liverpool.
Netherland	November 22	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 4, 1873.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 4, 1873.

River stationary, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 51 at 6 P. M.

Oil City, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 4, 1873.

The river at this point is three feet two inches in the channel and falling.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 4, 1873.

Clear and pleasant. River eight feet two inches and falling. Departed—Express; for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes for Cincinnati, 3 P. M. Arrived—Mailie Regon, from Pittsburgh, 9 A. M., and laid up.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—River falling with four feet two inches on the shoals. Departed—Burkesville. Weather cloudy and raining.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 4.—Arrived—W. G. Curtis, St. Louis; Liberty, Pittsburgh; Fanny Tatum, St. Louis; Gold Dust, St. Louis. Departed—Andes, White river; Curtis, New Orleans; Tatum, New Orleans. River risen ten inches. Cloudy and mild.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton		Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack		Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Adams		Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack		Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips		Geneva.
West Virginia	Dunlap		Pomeroy.
Elizabeth	Houghton		Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet three inches.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches and falling. The weather continues pleasant, with indications of rain.

THE steamer Mailie Regon is laid up at Wheeling.

THE steamer Stella and barges arrived since our last.

WISE & Co., Ironton, have commenced building a new steamboat.

THE repairs to the Mountaineer will be very little. She is at St. Louis.

THE Sioux City *Journal* says the river was full of floating ice at that point.

CAPTAIN W. B. MILLER will command the Ben Franklin in the Memphis trade.

THE towboat Reindeer left yesterday to assist the John Dippold with her up tow.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is en route for this city with a big trip.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

IT is said that the Esperanza will now carry 900 tons, and only draws 17 inches light.

THE wharf is again crowded with towboats and a number have arrived since our last issue.

THE Emilie La Barge left St. Louis for the Missouri Saturday, the last boat of the season.

THE towboat Joseph A. Stone has gone to help the Ohio Valley and tow to Cincinnati.

THE towboat Samson No. 2 is undergoing repairs. She will be completed in a few days.

THE wreck of the old City of Madison is said to be a bad obstruction to the Vicksburg wharf.

CAPTAIN FRANK Y. BATCHELOR has taken command of the Arlington while Captain Dan Moore is sick.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive on Thursday and leave on Friday for Portsmouth.

THE steamer Mary Davage and barges, Captain Batchelor, passed Cincinnati yesterday, en route for St. Louis.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville and will have dispatch.

THE Dexter, now in the Marshal's hands at St. Louis, owes Brown & Jones of Memphis $575 60 for coal and they have entered suit for it.

68 Water Street,

And da'e of Patent, JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.

J. S. SHERIFF & SON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

HUGH COLL,

On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,

SOLD and TRANSFERRED

TO

SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY,

NOW

J. B. Sheriff & Son,

The exclusive right to Manufacture and Sell

Steam Syphon Pumps

Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case such sales will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,

68 Water Street,

And are dated JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.

J. S. SHERIFF & SON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

Bailey & Co.

CHESTNUT and 12th Sts.,

PHILADA.,

DEALERS

IN

Diamonds

Foundry and Machine Shops

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Grounds, Buildings, Cupolas, &c., known as the

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Fronting on First avenue and Brackenridge street, near the Passenger Depot of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

For price and terms apply to

J. K. MOORHEAD & CO.,

92 DIAMOND STREET.

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,

305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

WILLIAM BOYD.....T. BOYD

WILLIAM BOYD & SON,

Builders and Contractors

Office, 214 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa

WHEAT AND BARLEY—

No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,

In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

Directors.

J. D. Strous, C. Dettrich, Dan'l Bush, Wm. Rowbottom, D. W. Riggs, M. D., Thomas Jones, Jr., Jas. A. Thompson, Gus. Langenheim, Isaac Stewart, Esq.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. Loyd & Co.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 52 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. ws

RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

FOR BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, G P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander.

Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
W. J. O. ANDERSON.....Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, November 5—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

Will receive Lower Ohio, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans Freight to-day.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

Will give Through Receipts to Memphis and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, November 5th—at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

MESSENGER.

M. A. COX.....Captain.
JOHN T. SHINKLE.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or GHRIST & MACKEY, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

SAMARIA, Sat., Oct. 25 | ALGERIA, Wed., Nov. 5
SCOTIA, Wed., Oct. 29 | BATAVIA, Sat., Nov. 8
CHINA, Sat., Nov. 1 | ASIA, Wed., Nov. 12

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Drafts for sale from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES G. FRANKLYN, Agent, or to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 115 Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail Steamers

Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.

Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.

PREPAID STEERAGE TICKETS, $32 currency.

Passage Tickets to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's Office, No 15 Broadway.

For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to WM. SINCLAIR, 143 Smithfield street, or T. H. DORAN, 7 Ninth street, Pittsburgh.

All persons are hereby notified that

HUGH COLL,

On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,

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TO

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68 Water Street,

And da'e of Patent, JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.

J. S. SHERIFF & SON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory HINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. F. PEARS, E. H. CAMPBELL, R. BAKEWELL, JR., J. W. PAUL.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, November 5, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 4.

Blender, Geo., Natrona, Pa. 1
Carson, Miss Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
Carlin, Miss. Mollie, McKeesport, Pa. 2
Hunter, Dr. W. L., Turtle Creek, Pa. 1

R. G. NEOLEY, Postmaster.

Slight Fire.

The roof of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, caught fire yesterday afternoon between one and two o'clock, from a spark falling from a chimney. No alarm was sounded, and the fire was extinguished by the members of the company. A hole about four feet square was burned in the roof, but there was no damage to the interior of the building.

Housebreaking at Rochester

On Sunday forenoon the dwelling of Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, at Rochester, was entered through a window in the rear, while the family were at church, and some eighty dollars were stolen from trunks in the room occupied by Mr. B.'s daughters. Tae money all belonged to the girls, with the exception of seven dollars, which had been collected in the Sunday School connected with the Lutheran church, (Rev. Mr. Roth pastor,) of which Mr. B. and his family are members. No arrests have been made, but there is a very strong suspicion entertained against a certain party.

Allegheny Fire Matters.

The Committee on Fire Engines and hose, of Allegheny city, held a meeting last evening, when the following business was transacted.

The contract for the furnishing of mattresses, &c., was awarded to Mr. P. Holderman, and for bedsteads to Messrs. Zinkand & Andregg.

The following officers and men were elected for the new Ninth ward company: Foreman, C. F. Jones; Hosemen, Wm. Leslie, Patrick Howard, Daniel Earley and Benjamin Osterd.

The pay roll for the month of October, amounting to $1,66, was approved.

The bill for new hose, an-ounting to $624, was also ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

RIVER COAL EXCHANGE.

Meeting Yesterday—No Action in Regard to Resuming Work

A regular meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, in their rooms, Bagaley's building, Market and Water streets.

The Committee on Bridge being called upon for a report, Mr. A. Lysle made a verbal report, which was received and the committee continued.

A paper was presented from Captain M. Bailey, calling the attention of Congress to the Steubenville bridge, and asking for a committee of three to be appointed to memorialize Congress to have the obstruction removed.

The paper was received, and the chair appointed the following named persons to draw up said memorial, and have it presented to Congress as early as possible: Messrs. Addison Lysle, M. Bailey and N. O'Neil.

On motion of A. Lysle, Captain Bailey, William Oliver and Hiram Rhodes were appointed a committee to wait on the city authorities in regard to the obstruction at the Pan Handle Railroad bridge.

A motion of James Fawcett, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the city authorities of Cincinnati, in regard to the new dike at their water works. The committee is composed of Messrs. N. J. Bigler, J. C. Risher, Robert Cornell, S. Horner and Joseph Woods.

On motion of James T. Fawcett, it was

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 10th inst., we will not agree to pay over three dollars per day for caulking barges and boats, and will so instruct our foremen of docks having our barges and boats for repair.

No action was taken in regard to resuming work at "old dike." A special meeting will be held on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock, when it is probable the question of resuming the business of mining will be taken up and acted upon.

Library Course.

The second lecture of the Library Course was delivered last evening by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York. The Hall was well filled, and the intelligent audience listened with profound attention to a most eloquent lecture on the "Origin of Noblesse." The distinguished orator and divine did not discuss the origin and meaning of the titles of duke, Marquis, Earl or Viscount, baron, baronet, &c., nor carry his audience back along the galleries of history to the days of knighthood in flower, or even to those of Edward III. and the Black Prince. He gave no hints to the young scions of the aristocracy of wealth in regard to the painting of a coat of arms, and scarcely did more than allude to the subject of heraldry. The orders of nobility as they exist in England and elsewhere and some of the methods to ennoblize the different grades of excellence among men. But he preferred to discuss the nobility of the man who does his work well, whatever it may be, is a true nobleman. It is not the amount of work performed, but the way it is done, that constitutes the nobility. It is better to be a good and honest boot-black or a street-scavenger, than to be an idle strutter around the world, the devil's pisy ground. Intellectual work should not be despised because there is no sound of the hammer heard in its performance. Brain tension is the severest of all work. But there are some who think mere politicians are not able to do this. There are some who have "a mean, skulking notion of hand work," and rush into professions which they never adorn. There are preachers in the pulpit and lawyers at the bar who would do much better serve in the third generation if they were driving a plane or reaping the harvest. No work is dishonorable or degrading. Whatever they may be or may not be, one thing is sure, the lower classes of society. Next to nobility of work comes nobility of thought. He who originates and reproduces truth is a true nobleman. Then there is nobility of life. The man who leads a noble life is unconscious of the work and the power he does, communicates to others and aspires after greater things.

Dr. Chapin fully sustained his reputation last evening as a polished and accomplished orator and profound thinker. His delivery was good, and his inflections admirable. The Lecture Committee may felicitate themselves on their success so far. The patrons of the course, so far as we know, have been delighted and edified by the lectures that have been delivered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson company give continued satisfaction and receive undiminished favor at the Opera House. Another very large audience enjoyed their music and jollity last night. "Sinbad the Sailor" was charmingly rendered. The incidentals to the burlesque were effectively introduced, and kept the spectators in a state of perpetual delight. If one might judge from their laughter and applause, the singing was not quite so good as on Monday night, but far better than is usual. If some portions of the performance smacked more of the naughty, a marked disapprobation was discernible in the countenances of the elderly gentlemen in the orchestra stalls.

To-night Aladdin will be presented with all the wonderful scenic effects and good singing of which this favorite piece admits. Those who leisurely stroll into the Opera House after eight o'clock will be eligible attendants for standing in the vestibule. The wisely punctual take reserved seats and are happy.

Academy of Music.

"The New Magdalen" drama was repeated at this theater, last evening, by Sherry's theatrical company, before a large audience. The performance was an improvement on that of Monday night in many respects, the members of the company appearing more at home in the house. The blemishes in elocution and action, noted yesterday morning, were not so marked; or else we got used to them and became accustomed to them, and did not notice them so particularly. The parts assigned to Miss Virginia Germon, Mr. Walter Beon, Miss Loulsa Watson and Miss Maggie Knapp were intelligently and acceptably rendered. An improved audience greeted the entertainment. The "New Magdalen" will be given for the last time this evening.

A matinee will be given this afternoon, at which the "New Magdalen" will be produced.

Trimble's Varieties.

Full seats are in order at this house, where the novelties presented are numerous. The variety olio embraces a little of everything, and all good. The performance winds up with a roaring comedy. The usual matinee will be given this afternoon. A fine bill to-night.

Masonic Hall.

As was to have been expected, Prof. Macallister was greeted, last night, by a regular jam, Masonic Hall being filled to its utmost capacity, a good share of the crowd being ladies. The Professor is better, if possible, than ever. All his manipulations are so dexterous as to defy detection by the sharpest observer, and everything is done with the utmost grace and finish. Many of his experiments are entirely new, originating with himself. The best thing in his repertoire is the "Pandora Mystery," which is a mystery past finding out.

At the close of the entertainment, one hundred presents, consisting of furniture, table ware, toilet articles, &c., were distributed, the most perfect fairness to the lucky holders of numbers. The Professor will give his second performance to-night when another hundred of gifts will be distributed.

Of the valuable prizes distributed, Mr. Daniel Gerner, of 95 Arch street, Allegheny, took the piano, and Mr. Edward Ponar, at Weiche & Son Grant street, the matrimonial fruit basket.

On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, which will be peculiarly attractive to the children, as one hundred pounds of candy will be distributed.

Thomas Orchestral Concerts.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' great orchestral organization, which will give only two concerts in this city this season, arrived on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, now consists of sixteen violins, five violas, four violincellos, four double basses, one harp, one piccolo, two flutes, two oboes, one corno anglais, two clarionets, one bass clarionet, two bassoons, four French horns, three trumpets, three trombones, one tuba, kettle drums, side drum, bass drum, &c. In addition to these Mr. Myron W. Whitney, a celebrated basso; S E Jacobsen, solo violinist; Eugene Weiner, flute; Adolphus Lockwood, harp; Joseph Eiler, oboe; Henry Schmitz, French horn; Heinrich Kayser, clarionet; Charles Gappa, trombone; Rudolph Dargel, cornet-a piston, and other solo performers, accompany the orchestra.

The sale of seats will begin at H. Kleber & Bro.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock this morning.

Salvini.

Salvini, as is known, is to give two performances at Library Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. "The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says of him: "The visit of the great Italian actor, Signor Salvini, to Philadelphia, is the most important dramatic event that has occurred here for years. There can be no disputing his pre-eminence on question about his being the greatest living tragedian. Although playing in a language known to but few of his auditors, he produces effects that are appreciated by all. His "Othello" is a thoroughly Shakesperian conception, different in parts from that of many English and American actors, but all alive with genius and perfectly consistent. For all his variations from the traditional or conventional mode of acting the part he has authority, for he has studied the history and the habits of the Moors, as he has studied everything else that could throw light upon the character. In the two other plays in which Signor Salvini has appeared here, "La Morte Civile" and "Sullivan," he assumes characters that are the opposites of one another, and each totally unlike "Othello." But he is equally great in all, and so, we doubt not, he is in all the other parts in his repertoire."

Lafayette Hall.

The musical and literary entertainment, for the benefit of St. Mary's schools at the Point, takes place at Lafayette Hall this evening. We append the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Wedding March, (Mendelssohn). Mr. L. Irvine McCaffrey.
2. Trio, "Like has no power." (Donizetti). Miss Annie Houston, Mr. S. Thompson and Mr. L. I. McCaffrey, Accompaniment by Miss E Kirk.
3. Reading, "The Vagabonds." (Townbridge). Miss E. Hoover.
4. Song, "Softly sighs the voice of evening." (C. Von Weber). Mrs. E. T. Stack.
5. Recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio." (Mrs. Hemans). Mr. William B. McCaffrey.
6. Song, "My pretty Jane." (Bishop). Mr. D. S. Thompson.
7. Reading, "Rizpah: Arden." (Tennyson). J. Newton Gotshall.
8. Song, "Under the Daisies." (Millard). Miss Annie Houston.

PART SECOND.

1. Piano, "Mocking Bird." (Wehli). Mr. L Irvine McCaffrey.
2. Duo, "Say once again I love thee." (Donizetti). Misses Theo. A. Watterson and Charles Abel.
3. Recitation, "Soliloquy of Mary Queen of Scots." (Miss M. Ward). Miss Cody.
4. Song, "The Soldier tired of war's alarms." (Dr. Arne). Mrs. E. T. Stack.
5. Reading, "The lost heir." (Hood). Capt. Samuel L. Follwood.
6. Descriptive Song, "The Storm." (Yullah). Miss M. McGirr.
7. Song, "Let me like a soldier fall." (Wallace). Mr. Theo. A. Watterson.
8. Quartette, "The last Rose of Summer." (Arranged by J. C. Martin, London, England). Mrs. E. T. Stack, Miss Annie Houston, Mr. D. S. Thompson and Mr. L. I. McCaffrey. Accompaniment by Miss E Kirk.

THE CLARE-McCULLY CASE.

Mr. Acheson Closes for the $75,000—An Early Decision Promised.

The Clark-McCully bond of friendship case was again before Register Gray yesterday, when Mr. W. Acheson, Esq., made the closing argument in behalf of the claimant Mr. Clark.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT.

He opened by stating that there were two questions involved. One, a question of law, which concerned the nature of the paper, the other a question of fact which concerned its genuineness. These two points he proposed as the basis of his remarks. What is the nature of this writing—this paper? We claim that it is testamentary in the nature of a will. A will is defined by the highest authority to be the legal declaration in the handwriting of the testator of a man's intention or will, to be executed or become operative after his death. Arguing that rule to this paper, no clearer declaration of an intention could be required. It is stripped of all verbiage, is clearly expressed, and is signed by the testator at the end thereof. The statute does not require subscribing witnesses, but a legal declaration in a legal form with the signature of the testator attached. By virtue of this paper Mr. Clark took no property until after Mr. McCully's death.

It was said the other day that this paper only disposed of a portion of the property. No more testamentary, but obligatory. It is not an uncommon thing for men to die intestate. Besides it is not essential to the validity of the will that it should dispose of the whole estate. A will, by a learned authority, must be ambulatory and revocable to be testamentary. It is sufficient that the instrument, however regular in form and artificial in contents, disclose the intentions of the maker. And it is true that it disposes of but a small portion of the immense estate of Mr. McCully, the residue of which is given to his brothers and relatives, who are here before you endeavoring to set aside his intentions.

THE PAPER UNIMPEACHABLE.

Mr. Acheson cited numerous proceedings to show that the bond of friendship was not obligatory but testamentary. He then took up the allegation that the paper was imperfect, and affirmed that for the purpose intended no better paper could be conceived. It was drawn up by one of the brightest legal intellects of the age, and is both intelligent and intelligible to the feeblest intellect. Counsel then referred to the letter he went to Greensburg and consulted the gentleman he did. They also say in reply to the polite observation that my client was a mere master in a sneaking way; if he had been disposed to do so he would not have gone to a man of the high professional standing of Edgar Cowan. Therefore, as a question of law this paper stands unimpeachable and this brings us to the second point.

NO WITNESSES NEEDED.

It is not necessary to have witnesses to a will, and I need not cite authorities to prove to you that fact. The simple signature of the testator in his own handwriting to a will or testament is prima facie evidence of his intention. There never was a signature established in a court of justice more fully than this. Robert Hill, the "life long friend," and Major Frew, who calls himself the "confidential friend" of Mr. McCully, are brought on the stand and manipulated. Into them the signature stands unimpeached. What go they say? why, that the sig'e is too much this way and the sig. C too much like Mr. Acheson touched at length on the testimony for the contestants, and continued: Before Dr. Hill, the principal witness of this paper be admitted, there is no use in going into the testimony of Mr. Clark. I only put him on the stand not because he is my client, but because I am in justice to you, Mr. Register, and to make assurance doubly sure. It was also instituted during the progress of this contest that Mr. Clark was under the influence of liquor when he executed this paper.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

I say instituted, for there is not a title of evidence to show that it is not in perfect possession of all his faculties. In fact the cross-examination of Robert Woods on the stand, who testifies that Mr. McCully was in court that day, signed a legal paper and transacted other business requiring a clear head.

I am surprised that Mr. Woods, who was counsel for Mr. McCully, and who appeared also as a witness, should testify that Mr. McCully was drunk as he was only a matter of taste—I am surprised, I say, that Mr. Woods has so corroborated Mr. Clark's writing, he left the stand without expressing an opinion as to the genuineness of this signature. The omission is significant. You have heard the testimony of Major Frew and that of Mr. Robert Hill. The first was not to the point. He was manipulated by counsel, and gave his testimony without any hem-ing or haw-ing, or coughing. He staggered not, but told a plain, clear, unhesitating, straightforward story.

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Acheson then related the incident, detailed in Clark's testimony, of McCully going bail for his rent when he started in business on Water street. He had before that advised Clark to quit the business and go into some decent calling. The newspapers call this the bond of friendship. Why, sir, there are no bonds of friendship. Now, just one year passed for twenty-nine years prior to McCully's death, in which the latter did not give some exhibition of his friendship for Clark. Most of such he did not endorse the notes for the firm, in which Clark was a partner. This is the friendship. It is as clear as day that there was a friendship, a strong friendship existing between them. In the language of Mr. McCully, he "could not communicate to his nephew Major Frew the fact that he had executed such papers in favor of Mr. Clark. There is nothing strange in this when according to the Major's own admission, he knew Clark as a first-class confectioner. Major Frew took Clark's paper. It is also thought strange that he did not put Roger Cowan on the stand. There was no necessity for it. All that could be shown by him was that he had drawn up the paper

IMMENSE ESTATE.

Major Frew has tried to belittle and asperse the memory of his benefactor. He has had the audacity to come here and testify that the uncle, who left him this immense estate, once reputed to be worth $1,200,000, but which will not fall short of $1,500,000 in value, was mean, niggardly and miserly. It would be strange that one so favored by the nephew who stood before you to testify. He was a quiet, unpretentious, unassuming man, not given to ostentation and had fond of newspaper notoriety. His benefactions, however, though conducted in secret, were well known. In summing up, Mr. Acheson alluded to the many other things in this world, the most unlikely thing was that Robert Clark should be a testamentary trustee.

At the conclusion of Mr. Acheson's argument, the Register took charge of the papers in the case, and announced that he would give an early decision.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Regular Meeting—New Teachers and New Rules—The City Superintendent

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening, Rev. King in the chair.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Mr. Trimble reported the election of Miss Maggie Boggs, in the Sixth ward, in the place of Miss Means, who failed to report. Conferred.

Mr. Hays reported the election of Miss Agnes Ellis in the Primary Department, Ninth ward. Approved.

Mr. Smith, of the Third ward, reported that they were entitled to one more teacher in the Primary Department. The Board was authorized to elect an additional teacher.

Mr. Les, from the Fifth ward, said they were entitled to two more teachers, but only asked for one at present. They were authorized to elect one teacher in the Primary Department.

Mr. Les, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported that their meeting was called for Friday evening, but was a failure. He therefore moved the reading of Mr. Matthews, referred to them in reference to allowing any number of a certain grade to be taken up at once, be taken up and disposed of by the Board. The motion was carried.

Mr. Matthews then moved the adoption of the resolution.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Matthews, Donaldson, Smith and Walton.

Mr. Matthews stated that in Philadelphia, where the committees had the educational branch consisted of twenty-nine members each, five members constituted a quorum.

The resolution was voted down.

The second resolution giving the chairman of the committee the right of casting his vote, in case of a tie, was adopted.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Mathews presented a lengthy report from the Committee on Retrenchment, establishing the grades in the schools; also a resolution directing the Superintendent to introduce the course of studies and the grades as soon as possible, and the resolution authorizing the excusing of each of the female teachers on every second Friday afternoon, during which time they revise the penmanship and vocal music of the pupils. Also, a resolution appointing a corps of janitors for the ensuing year. After discussion, the whole report was laid over for one month and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary called up the resolution changing the time for holding the meetings of the board. On motion, it was laid on the table.

The Secretary presented several bills, which were ordered to be paid.

The election of Miss Musgrave as a primary teacher in the Ninth ward was reported, and the election confirmed.

The pay roll of the teachers for the month of October, amounting to $9,963, which was approved.

The Secretary presented the report of the Depository reporting that there was a balance of $47.66 on hand, and that the interest for the month was $204. Approved.

He also reported the attendance at the schools during the past month.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Mathews presented a resolution requesting City Councils to set aside a room in the new addition to the city building for the use of the City School Superintendent. Adopted.

Mr. Hays presented a petition from the teachers of the Ninth ward, asking that the pay roll of the teachers of that ward for the month of September be approved. They state that the School Board of the Ninth ward had failed in organizing the school on the first of October on account of it not being completed, but that they had held themselves in readiness to commence teaching at any time.

Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The last number of the *Pulpit* contains an interesting sermon by Rev. E. K. Squier, of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, on the subject, "A True Life and Its Motto." The following historical sketch of the congregation is appended:

The First Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This is the only congregation of this branch of the Presbyterian family in the city. The denomination first took a local organization here in about sixty years old, and its membership is found principally in the South and West, prevailing largely in Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. It has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Its discipline is Calvinistic, and it is Presbyterian. It is Calvinistic in its doctrine, when liberally explained and understood. Calvinism is Presbyterianism in fact and these Presbyterian bodies relates mainly to the doctrines contained in the third chapter of the "Westminster Confession of Faith." This particular church of the denomination was organized in January, 1870, twelve months after the first meeting. Its first place of worship was at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. In this locality the church had considerable prosperity. Its present place of worship is on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Its present membership numbers about three hundred. Rev. A. M. Bryan, D. D., was for many years its beloved and successful pastor. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by the Rev. S. T. Stewart, who continued with them for four years. In January, 1865, the present incumbent became the pastor.

A Fatal Fall.

Monday evening, about six o'clock, Patrick Rodgers, aged seventy years, fell over an embankment, fifty feet, into a stone quarry at the head of Twentieth street, South Side, and was fatally injured. He was heard to fall, and was removed on a stretcher to his home on the Brownsville road. It is supposed that the man struck on his head and shoulders, as his scalp was almost torn off back-ward. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. He was on his way home at the time, and it is supposed to have been intoxicated. The precipice is guarded by a very insecure fence, which ought to be repaired before some other person is killed or injured. The deceased leaves a family of adult children.

Our Water Works.

A meeting of the Water Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, when the pay roll for October, amounting to $9,321 43 was approved.

Chairman Lloyd brought up the question of a possible reduction of the wages of the men employed at the works, and an animated discussion ensued. It was stated that the men did work, of necessity causing them to be frequently wet and thus endangering them.

Without taking any definite action in the matter, further than referring it to the Superintendent, the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Bradford.

In the case of Joseph Mardis, reported yesterday the jury found a verdict of guilty on the first count—of having counterfeit money in his possession. The defendant was remanded for sentence. A *nol. pros.* had been allowed on the first and second counts.

Henry Hansman and George Gassengen, brewers, carrying on the business without payment of the special tax, were tried and found guilty.

Mardis was then placed on trial for passing counterfeit notes. Mr. Swope appears for the United States, and Messrs. Gibson & Weir and Cogle for the defense. The case is on trial.

Robert J. Phipps and Milton S. Myers, of Venango county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

David D. Black vs. Catharine Barton and John Barton. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argument continued by Lucas and S. A. Purviance for plaintiff in error, and by Woods and Barton contra.

In re, application of Wm. C. Barr for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania, *contingent* by John Barr, opposing creditor. Argued by W. W. Thompson, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Brown contra.

W. W. Morris, et al. vs. Thomas S. Wilson et al. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argument continued by Lucas and Purviance for plaintiff in error, and by Woods and H. Hampton contra. This was an ejectment for seven-eighths of a tract of land in Penn township.

Robert B. Scott, of Butler county, on motion of Hon. S. A. Purviance, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Tynburg vs. Adolphus, was argued, and the motion overruled.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier

The case of Robert Bridges vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and others, has been on trial before Judge Collier for several days past, went to the jury yesterday. Able arguments were made by John Dalzell, Esq., for the plaintiff, and Col. R. B. Carnahan for the plaintiff. The jury is out.

Thomas C. Ryan vs. C. Howard. Action in replevin. Verdict for plaintiff for $1.

W. H. Parke vs. John Rush. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $47 04.

The case of Alexander vs. Eugene McGary is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Crook vs. King.
Huckenstein vs. Noll.
Huckenstein vs. Hardtmeyer.
Commonwealth, for use, vs. Bell et al.
Weber vs. Indiana township.
Weber vs. Lonet et al.
Hofer vs. Haney et al.
Wagner & Dickson vs. Trustees of St. Clair Congregation.
Dawson vs. Munder.
Magill, administrator vs. Small.
Feidner, for use, vs. Beiteit.
McClung vs. Schelling et al.
Iternan, for use, vs. Tschudy.
Carlin vs. Lewis et al.

Orphans' Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Sarah A. Rodgers vs. Fannie Hoiland, indicted for assault and battery, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

The jury in the case of Joseph Herring, tried for attempt to murder Fred Wilson, warehouse of Hansman & Co., found a verdict of not guilty, and that the costs be paid by the prosecutor. Evidence for defendant showing the prisoner, expressed the hope that he would hereafter abstrain from the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor. He had made a very narrow escape, and should heed the warning.

In the case of Henry Ruth, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Anna Ruth, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant, and on he giving bail in the sum of $200 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

Samuel Reed was tried for assault and battery upon Mrs. Vanoise. The prosecutrix testified that she purchased a washing machine from Reed, and ordered him to bring it to Allegheny, to enable her to pair it. He stated to her that he would repair it when she paid the balance due on it—three dollars. He returned with the machine in a few hours, and repaired it. He stated to her that he would repair it further. Mrs. Crossan swore that Reed caught her by the neck, and shoved her out of the shop door, and that he struck her on the face with his fist. Mrs. Samuel Morrison. The defendant was called and testified that he did not strike the prosecutrix at all; and he was corroborated by Mrs. Davis and her daughter, who claimed that they were in a position to see and hear all that was done. Found a verdict of guilty.

Nol. pros. prosequi was allowed in the case of John Miller, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of George Wilhelm. On another indictment for a like offence, he entered a plea of *nolle contendere*.

Lee Wilkerson was tried for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Alexander Fraser. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

A *nol. prosequi* was allowed in the case of John Miller, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of George Wilhelm. On another indictment for a like offence, he entered a plea of *nolle contendere*.

Lee Wilkerson was tried for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Alexander Fraser. The jury found a verdict of not guilty of the felony charged, but guilty of unlawful wounding.

Charles Dant was tried for the larceny of a cradle, the property of Joseph F. McGarvey. The defendant had a room from the prosecutor, and while in the house had been loaned the cradle, for which was valuable mainly because in it had been rocked several children. McGarvey accounts. When Dant moved away he took the cradle with him, and refused a rent. Unsettled. The jury may be, that, had the rent been paid, the prosecution for larceny would not have been instituted. At all events, the jury found the defendant not guilty, and it is to appear that there had been any limit to the loan, and McGarvey never made a demand for the return of the cradle.

The next case taken up was that of J. M. Hallett, for obstructing a highway in the vicinity of which was indicted, on oath of Beia Grimes, for obtaining money by false pretenses. Hallett had been employed to screw certain lands upon which Grimes resided. In the defense in a criminal case. On the trial, the party was required, and the county ordered to pay for the same. The indictment was subsequently entered in the same subpoena, and in filling out the subpoena the deputy clerk in the office of the court had inadvertently written "Commonwealth" instead of "defense." The paper, on its face, showed that the witnesses were summoned for the Commonwealth, but they were actually for the defense, a fact which the prosecution ought to have known. Nevertheless, Hallett appeared before Controller Warner, and probated his bill of costs, amounting to $3 60. At the same time after this Mr. Grimes, who had actually subpoenaed the Commonwealth witnesses, presented his bill, which the Controller refused to pay, and an examination resulted in finding a bill of indictment against Hallett. It was in evidence, on part of the prosecution, that Hallett threw away paper by the defendant for notifying his witnesses, but the latter swore that he did not receive them, the money given him by the defendant was only loaned. Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, directed attention to the fact that it had become quite the custom for lawyers when they put their hands into the public treasury in this way. He cited the circumstance that Hallett himself was one of the two attorneys for which he claimed costs for service of subpoenas. This was not to be excused on the ground alleged that some one else read the subpoena to Hallett, but the Court was of opinion that, even if this were so, Hallett was hardly entitled to the cost, which another should bear the work. Another practice had been observed by the latter, which the Court must discourage, namely: that of putting in a long list of witnesses in cases where the Commonwealth is bound for the costs, in the hope that some will be paid from the treasury. Three or four officers are often called to testify to mere immaterial matters—as, for instance, the arrest of the party on trial—a fact quite apparent, as large costs are always incurred. Such was the case, and in various other ways, the county was defrauded, and it was time the evil was stopped. As to the parties on trial, however, the jury should discharge from the facts in the case, whether he knowingly obtained the money by false pretenses. The jury retired and the Court adjourned.

THE PRICE OF FUEL.

Important Action of Coal Producers—A Reduction Agreed Upon.

The depressed condition of the iron business, and of manufacturing interests generally, has demanded a reduction in the price of fuel, which has been exaggerated in the coal market for some time past. Most of our manufacturers, and a large proportion of private consumers, are supplied from the mines on the various railroads centering here, the great bulk of the coal mined in the Monongahela valley finding a market in the South and West.

The operators on the railroads and on the river have distinct organizations, the former being known as the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, and the latter as the River Coal Exchange. For some time past the producers on the rivers have felt the necessity for reducing the price of coal to consumers, and at the same time demanding a reduction in the price of mining. They have been anticipating this demand and consequently will be interested in the following action taken by the river management, handed to us yesterday.

"At a meeting of the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, held Tuesday, 4th instant, it was resolved to reduce the price of coal one cent per bushel, to take effect from the 1st proximo. The price will be two and two-tenths cents per bushel for mining, where coal is run over a three-quarter inch screen, or raw coal per bushel when run over an inch and a half screen—commencing Monday, the 17th instant."

It was generally believed that the reduction for mining would be one cent per bushel, over a three-quarter inch screen, giving the even three cents. So far as heard from, however, less, being but eight-tenths, or eighty cents per hundred bushels, instead of one dollar. Whether the miners will accept this reduction or not, remains to be seen. In view of the necessities of the times, however, it will be well for the miners to ponder well before engaging in a strike.

The River Exchange held a meeting yesterday, but took no action in regard to resuming work at even the old rates, which the miners, after standing out three months, will undoubtedly accept, before the strike. That the amount of this reduction will be sufficient to meet the views of the miners cannot say, but it probably corresponds to that demanded on the railroads.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COL. JOHN L. LEECH, of this city, is in St. Louis.

CLERK RAMSEY, of Allegheny, is off on a visit to the mountains.

BISHOP KERFOOT confirmed thirteen persons in St. James Episcopal church, Braddock, last evening.

The Pittsburgh District Methodist Conference commences its sessions to-day, in the Bingham street church, South Side.

SEVERAL boys were held by Mayor Blackmore yesterday to answer a charge of larceny preferred by L. E. Spahler, blacksmith.

The Police Committee of Allegheny city held a meeting last evening and passed the pay roll for the month of October, amounting to $9,500.

THE wife of Adam Grabenstein, of the Fifteenth ward, and Eliza Little (colored) of North Fayette township, were died in the Register's office yesterday.

HIRAM MARRATTA was run over and killed on Saturday last, by a train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near Beaver station. He leaves a family residing in Rochester.

JAMES THOMPSON was yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Blackmore, in default of bail, to answer a charge of the larceny of a pair of gaiter shoes from Ed. Smith.

A SLIGHT fire occurred yesterday morning in the roof of the house of Michael Davis, in the Thirty-second ward, Mount Washington. The damage was inconsiderable.

MR. GEORGE WEBB, late manager of the Catawissa railroad, has been appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with headquarters in this city.

THE business men of St. Louis have become convinced that the true way to neutralize or destroy the bad effects of the panic is to advertise liberally in the daily newspapers of well established influence and circulation. Will Pittsburgh merchants take the hint?

A MAN named James Welsh, employed in the Black Works of Barker, Kenney & Co., was found on the pavement Monday night, near the corner of Fortieth and Willow streets, in an insensible condition. He was badly bruised about the head, and the supposition is that he was shoved out of a house during the night.

THE business pie season opens well, with a steady demand for good qualities of the article, and plenty of takers. The sound of the chopping knife is heard through the city, and our ladies are striving to excel each other in the compounding of mince, desirous of gaining the applause of the community, for the woman who makes good mince pies deserves well of the Republic.

THOMAS HOWARD yesterday prosecuted Fred. Gulsenlichter and wife for aggravated assault and battery, before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Howard accused the son of the defendant with having contumbled a cart and wheelborrows, belonging to him, over an embankment, on Hollow street, on Saturday morning, when he died. He was on his way home at the time, and it is supposed to have been intoxicated. The precipice is guarded by a very insecure fence, which ought to be repaired before some other person is killed or injured. The deceased leaves a family of adult children.

THE DEATH OF FUEL.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 31, 1873.

Travel in Northern Ohio in October, across the fertile Western Reserve, with its world-renowned farms and comfortable country seats, is certainly very profitable and pleasant; and if there is in you any latent patriotism, you can hardly fail to experience emotions of pride as you go from place to place, and, with true American modesty all your own, comprehended in an ideal rural American home. But if you are by nativity or adoption a Pittsburgher or a resident of the great State of Pennsylvania, you would possibly more thoroughly enjoy a trip which was made lately, over the

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,

through a country of various topography, where much of the immense wealth is of a sort familiar to you every day at home. The country through which this road passes is scarcely less valuable, in minerals, than is the region along the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Rough of surface, almost mountainous, its glens, coves, tumbling streams and rock-bound front, work out scenic effects which render the trip a continuous season of delight. Farmers and mechanics and employees really do devote some of their time to the study of the wants of the traveling public, leads you through the midst of the great

CHARCOAL IRON

producing section, which is sweeping as it does through the counties of Athens, Jackson, Gallia, Scioto, Lawrence and Vinton, it furnishes an outlet for that part of the iron annually produced in this locality, which is used in the north and west.

When a man is in this part of Ohio, and begins the task of giving on paper an adequate idea of the iron interests, which are visible at every turn of every road, he feels like admitting in the beginning his inability to convey correct impression of their magnitude. Statistics, it is true, are attainable, which tell in dry figures the tons of pig iron made; but the part of the story which would most interest the usual patrons of the correspondent's column of a newspaper, viz., the tale of the joys and sorrows, the hopes, the fears, the inside life, the behind-the-scenes portion of this great industry must be omitted in a letter to a *commercial* newspaper.

Of the quality of the iron made hereabouts Prof. Andrews, of Ohio Geological Survey, has borne testimony by saying that "it has no superior in the world. The ores of this locality have been classified as limonites or hydrated sesquioxides of iron, and siderites or blue carbonates of iron. The favorite ore in use rests in a bed of solid limestone, and is familiarly known as the "limestone ore." It is said to be quite free from such substances as sulphur and phosphorus, usually found in the same sort of ore in other localities. The average yield of the pig iron calculated from these ores is estimated at fifty per cent.; the "blue carbonate" ore yielding but a fraction over thirty-seven per cent., while an ore somewhat between the two—as, for instance, the arrest of the party on trial—a fact quite apparent, as large costs are always incurred. Such was the case, and in various other ways, the county was defrauded, and it was time the evil was stopped. As to the parties on trial, however, the jury should discharge from the facts in the case, whether he knowingly obtained the money by false pretenses. The jury retired and the Court adjourned.

HANGING ROCK IRON.

By this name the iron made in this part of Ohio is generally known, and fully ninety per cent. of its product is shipped. The total product of 1873, as estimated by a gentleman whose duty it is to know, will reach 125,000 tons in the counties above mentioned. These items were gleaned on our way from Harmar to Hampden, to Portsmouth, and if not correct to a unit, are at least as near so as could be obtained with the present advantages.

From Hampden our journey was westward toward the "Queen's City," passing through Athens, Chilicothe, etc., by the way. Throughout all this country the money panic seems to be having less effect than in some other localities throughout the State, with which true to the instinct of a people often persecuted, they have become familiar.

The explanation of this state of affairs is, that the farmers and mechanics who had small deposits in the banks of the interior, and who have in the vicinity in hand, they purchase all sorts of goods more liberally than they would do under ordinary circumstances, when the cash was to be largely realized from the sale of produce. What the reaction may bring during the winter months is hard to say; but, generally, the country merchants are looking through the panic with a cheerful countenance, and, in anticipation of a coming dull season. Before reaching our journey's end, we took in the pretty little city of

XENIA.

This is a favorite resort of the newspaper boys when in search of items. "Ithuriel," the graphic caustic writer of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has been making his headquarters here, and now the citizens look askance at every stranger, and wonder whose turn will come next. But Jim has been disposed of; he has gone out from Xenia, and Ohio legislature. The Democracy of Hamilton county did it. R. I. P. It would do you good to see the inside of the Xenia Depot Eating House, of which the gushing Frank Knostt has charge. Neat, cleanly and bountifully supplied, it is a credit to the management and a comfort to its patrons. ROVER.

To Save Time and Trouble

Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you